THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Fort Almanac—October 11

Sun Rises	6 03
Sun Sets	5 30 P M
Day's Length	11 h 10 m
High Water at Southport	1 13 P M
High Water at Wilmington	2 59 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 11

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 48°; 8 p. m., 64°; maximum, 61°; minimum, 39°; mean 50°.

Rainfall for the day 0; rainfall for the month up to date, T.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Warmer; fair; east to south winds.

OUTLINES

Returns to the Department of Agriculture show a decline in the condition of cotton of over five points since the September report. —— Complete returns from Tuesday's election show Democratic gains; the result is thought to be damaging to Gen. Harrison's aspirations. —— Six children were burned to death in a house near Tweed, Ont. —— The loss by the Portsmouth fire will be about $200,000, with insurance of $75,000; the body of a man who was forced overboard by the heat has been recovered. —— Preparations are being made at Hot Springs, Ark., for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight; preparations are also being made for the fight at Dallas, Tex., and it is thought that a rush is being resorted to to stop opposition to the fight in Texas and that the managers intend to tie up Gov. Culberson's hands at the last moment by an injunction. —— Judge Bradley has ordered the discharge of Major Armes, who was placed under arrest by Gen. Schofield. —— Secretary Carlisle has received several telegrams from collectors of customs concerning the movement of alleged filibustering expeditions along the Gulf coast. —— Resolutions were adopted by the Episcopal Convention denouncing the outrages on Armenians and asking the Church of England to take actions in the matter. —— A band of Cuban insurgents threw a dynamite bomb at passenger train, killing one person and wounding six. —— At a meeting of prominent horsemen at the Exchange Hotel in Richmodd, the Virginia and North Carolina racing circuit was formed. —— Two national and two editorial associations visited the Atlanta Exposition yesterday; the Philadelphians who went with the Liberty Bell were entertained at a barbecue. —— Conditions of peace have been agreed upon by France and Madagascar, —— New York markets: Money on call firm at 1½@3 per cent., last loan at 2 and closing offered at 2 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 9 7-16c; middling 9 3-16c; Southern flour dull and easy—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3.80; wheat—spot market dull and easier—No. 2 red in store and at elevator 66⅜@66⅞c; afloat 67½c; corn—spot firm and quiet; No. 2 at elevator 37½c; afloat 38½c; spirits turpentine firm; supply light at 28¼@28¾c; rosin dull but steady—strained common to good $1.47½@1.52½.

A Belgian doctor has discovered that yawning has a salutary effect in throat and ear troubles. If this be so the yawn-inspiring discourser may yet be in demand.

The Democrats of New York and Massachusetts have proclaimed for good roads. As the Democracy of those States have had a hard road to travel recently, it is in order to favor better roads.

Western Populists propose to hold their next National Convention at Atlanta on the 21st of February next, and nominate their candidate for the Presidency on the 22d—Washington's birthday. They seem to be taking old time by the forelock and trotting their man out early.

A captain in the Italian army claims to have invented a rifle which will discharge a thousand bullets in a minute, and a fifty-barrel machine gun which will hurl out shot at the rate of 50,000 a minute. As a shootist he aspires to be a boss.

Six thousand carrier pigeons were recently set free from the Eiffel Tower in Paris. In returning to their roosts one of them flew 93½ miles at the rate of 47 miles an hour, and others 264 miles at the rate of 43 miles an hour.

An electric locomotive on the Baltimore Belt Line tunnel, last Saturday pulled forty-five loaded cars and three steam locomotives up a heavy grade at a speed of twelve miles an hour, and railroad men say no steam locomotive ever made such a record as that.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,876

The sensation in Denver, Col., is a "Messiah" who goes by the unpoetic name of Schlatter. He dritted there from New Mexico, and is a man of commanding presence, whose long, flowing hair, parted in the middle, and serious countenance would attract attention anywhere. He doesn't preach, but has the reputation of performing multitudinous and miraculous cures by blessing. Thousands of people flock to him to be cured, and they seem to have faith in him.

It is said that the Japanese in Hawaii are showing a hostile spirit towards the present government and that locking horns with them is avoided from fear of complications with Japan, which is planning with a view to getting possession of the islands, which would be valuable to her from a strategic and commercial standpoint.

Notwithstanding that the English have killed old Lobengula, the Matabeland chief, several times, the old chap is in the Manikin county fat and saucy, with thousands of his people. He is one of those unruly savages, that either doesn't know when he is killed or will not stay dead.

Water is becoming so scarce in some portions of Kentucky that farmers who have wells with water in them tie the bull dog near them to prevent other Kentuckians from stealing the water. This may sound like an improbable story coming from Kentucky, but it comes on the authority of the Kentucky papers.

The contractors on the Panama canal expect to put 1,000 more hands to work on it in November, which looks as if the projectors of that enterprise still mean business.

Isaac Michael Wittkowsky, of New York, now passes as a Witt. He thought the kowsky part superfluous, and had it cut off by legislative surgery.

The railway mileage of the world is 406,466 miles, nearly one half of which is in the United States.

The wheat crop of Manitoba is about 30,000,000 this year against 20,000,000 bushels last year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S. L. ALDERMAN—Announcement.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge.
OPERA HOUSE—Billy Van's Minstrels.
INFORMATION—U. S. Dep't of State.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—To sell, plater.
NEILL MCKINNON—Potatoes, apples.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Slightly warmer this evening; fresh to high northeast winds.

— St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Masons, will confer the Second Degree upon two candidates to-night.

— The British steamer *Arion*, Capt. Sargeant, for this port, arrived yesterday at the Southport quarantine station.

— The Bureau reports the stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Wednesday at 8 a. m., 1.6 feet; a rise of .3 of a foot in 24 hours.

— Owing to the large attendance at St. Andrew's School, the principal, Miss Florence L. Bonitz, has secured the services of Miss Jennie Wood, a graduate of Salem College, to teach the higher branches.

— Superintendent Gaylor of Philadelphia, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, accompanied by one of his aids was in the city yesterday. They were identified as the officers who worked up the fillibuster case at Wilmington, Del.

— Mr. S. L. Alderman, a former Wilmingtonian, has returned to his first love, and will open photographic rooms on Market street, over Green's drug store, on the 14th instant. "Sidney" is so well known here, both as a gentleman and an artist, that he needs no introduction to the people of Wilmington.

— There was a small fire yesterday on Castle between Seventh and Eighth. An attempt was made to send in an alarm but it failed. Investigation showed that the fire-alarm box, corner of Seventh and Queen streets, was burned out by a trolley wire of the Street Car Co. A new box was put in. The fire was put out by people in the neighborhood and the damage was slight.

Foot Ball.

The Wilmington team were practicing last night, and more work was accomplished than ever before this season. The boys are passing, blocking and tackling well, and seem to have the "knack" of the thing now. There was a preliminary line up as follows: King, center, McKoy, right guard; Holland, left guard; Williams, left tackle; Lewis, right tackle; Orrell, right end; Vick left end; Forshee, quarter; Sawyer, left half-back; Wessell, right half-back; French, full back. The team has not yet been selected and the management desires all wishing to play to be on the grounds in rear of the W. L. I. armory at 8 o'clock to-night.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Sam'l J. Springer still remains quite sick.

— Mr. J. W. Ward, of Echo, N. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. E. Willson is out again after a few days sickness.

— Mr. Charlie Clemmons is out after a short spell of sickness.

— Mr. James A. Oldham was reported as improving yesterday.

— Supt. Chas. Schuster, of the government works, was in the city yesterday.

— The STAR regrets to learn that Capt. W. R. Kenan is sick and confined to his home.

— Mr. K. M. Murchison, Jr., of New York, is in the city visiting friends and acquaintances.

— Mrs. Basil Manly, Messrs. N. E. Manly and M. Manly, of Newbern, were in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. J. Austin Best, of Augusta, Ga., formerly Miss Ida Yopp, is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Price Yopp.

— Mr. Velly Williams, of Goldsboro, has accepted a position with Messrs. W. H. Green & Co., druggists, and arrived here yesterday.

— General Manager S. L. Dill, of the Atlantic & North Carolina R. R., with headquarters at Newbern, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— The friends of Mr. Robert W. White will be glad to learn that he will again locate in Wilmington, accepting a position as electrician for the Wilmington Street Railway Company.

— Messrs. F. T. Mills, Whiteville; L. A. Guy, Onslow county; L. V. Bassett, Rocky Mount; Jos. F. Foster, Jacksonville; T. L. Anderson, Columbia; W. S. Clark, Bladen county; Jno. W. Thompson, N. C.; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

OPERA HOUSE.

Billy Van's Big Minstrels Next Monday Evening.

At the Opera House next Monday evening, will be seen Billy Van's big minstrels of half a hundred artists. No one seems to understand the likes and dislikes of the amusement public better than Mr. Van. In his performance not the slightest trace of old-time minstrelsy remains; the name minstrelsy being a sort of subterfuge for introducing elaborate scenic effects, and talent of vaudeville, operatic and minstrel fame. In short, you will see a first part, but it will be so profusely emblazoned with rich embellishments that one would never think they were gazing upon the beginning of a minstrel performance. Following the first part, in which the entire company participates, an olio of American-European acts will be seen. Specialties new and novel, chosen regardless of labor or expense.

Sale of seats will open to-morrow morning at Yates'.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—112 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—601 bales cotton, 38 casks spirits turpentine, 25 bbls rosin, 71 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—168 bales cotton, 74 casks spirits turpentine, 152 bbls rosin, 50 bbls tar, 22 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—278 bales cotton, 70 casks spirits turpentine, 188 bbls rosin, 58 bbls tar.

Steamer A P Hurt—10 bales cotton, 25 casks spirits turpentine, 116 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Larkin's Flat—9 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 45 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1,168 bales; spirits turpentine, 214 casks; rosin, 476 bbls; tar, 198 bbls; crude turpentine, 74 bbls.

Steamer Commodore Again in the Hands of U. S. Marshals.

Upon orders received from the Department at Washington, D. C., yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Weill, the steamer *Commodore* was again seized by United States Marshals. She had been released about one hour when she was again, invaded and a deputy marshal placed on board. The United States flag which had floated from the masthead since the release, was ordered down. Capt. Jno. Dillon, the master, is again detained and will send home for his winter clothes. He says he likes Wilmington and may remain and run for mayor of the city at the next election.

Frosty Weather.

Weather Observer Graham in his synopsis of weather conditions, issued yesterday morning, said that it was clear and cold throughout the entire cotton belt. Killing frosts were reported from Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington, Memphis, Nashville; heavy frosts from Meridian, Knoxville, Charlotte, Raleigh, and light frosts from New York, Vicksburg, Atlanta and Wilmington.

First of the Season.

Capt. Phil. Thomas, Mr. C. E. Borden and other gentlemen, went on a deer drive yesterday not far from town, and brought in a fine young buck, killed back of Col. Roger Moore's brick yard, about five miles from the city.

Sixth Annual Fair.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas will be held at Maxton, N. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30th and 31st and Nov. 1st. Send for Premium List.

W. B. HARKER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NAMELESS OUTRAGES

By a Negro Convict Upon Two White Women and a Mulatto Girl in Robeson County—Parties in Pursuit of the Brute.

A special to the STAR yesterday from Maxton gives an account of the ravishing of three females—a mulatto girl and a widow lady and her daughter—by a brutal negro. The story of the outrageous assaults as told by the correspondent is as follows:

"News reached Maxton this morning that a strange negro had committed nameless outrages yesterday afternoon upon two white women—the widow and daughter of the late Philip Parish—and a mulatto girl, daughter of Joel Strickland, colored, who live about seven or eight miles southwest of Maxton. After having assaulted the mulatto girl, the black brute went on to Mrs. Parish's place, and having learned from a child that there were no men about the premises, he entered the kitchen and assaulted the daughter, and afterwards found the mother in the house and assaulted her.

"Parties who pursued the negro had not captured him when the messenger who brought the news left the place. The negro is thought to be one McKimmon, an escaped convict from South Carolina, who recently stole a team and a bale of cotton in the upper end of Robeson county."

The Seaboard Officials.

The Seaboard Air Line officials, Messrs. R. Curzon Hoffman, E. St. John and John H. Sharp, left for headquarters at Portsmouth by the 7 p. m. train of the Atlantic Coast Line yesterday. Quite a number of prominent citizens called on them and were agreeably entertained. Messrs. Hoffman and Sharp have been long and favorably known to the people of Wilmington; but Mr. St. John was a comparative stranger, and so much had been heard of his Napoleonic style of conducting railroad campaigns that there was a very general desire to see him and "size him up." Several gentlemen had long talks with him, and every one of them was fully impressed with the belief that he is a man of remarkable ability. He is not only a thorough railroader, but he is a man of keen perception, sound common sense and indomitable will.

The readers of the STAR may rest assured that those who control the Seaboard Air Line have no thought of dispensing with the services of Vice President St. John, and all rumors to the contrary are the veriest nonsense.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company was held in this city yesterday. Mr. James C. Stevenson was called to the Chair and Capt. John H. Sharp was Secretary. The annual reports were read and approved. The following Directors were elected:

J. Augustus Johnson, N. J. Onderdonk, New York; Wm. H. Blackford, J. L. Minis, John Gill, R. C. Hoffman, Chas. D. Fisher, Baltimore; W. W. Chamberlain, Norfolk, Va.; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.; G. J. Boney, J. C. Stevenson, Wilmington, N. C.

Messrs. W. W. Chamberlain, of Norfolk, and J. F. McNair, of Wilmington, were elected Directors to represent the Carolina Central in the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.

To Study Capt. Ashe's Book.

The class in political economy at Wake Forest College, says the *News and Observer*, have decided to read Capt. S. A. Ashe's new book on the silver question "Familiar Chats on Finance: The Professor and His Friends." There are thirty in the class.

This is a high compliment to Capt. Ashe, who has acquired a reputation as an authority on the question of finance, which Wake Forest College recognizes.

The Courts.

George Petlow, charged in the City Court with being drunk and down, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars or work five days on the streets.

Susan Hooper, colored, charged with assault on Jane Outlaw, also colored, was tried in Justice McGowan's Court. Susan was found not guilty, and the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutrix.

Funeral of the Late J. J. Pounds.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. J. Pounds, whose remains were brought here from Laurinburg for interment, took place yesterday morning from the residence of Mr. James H. Hewett, brother-in-law of the deceased, Rev. Mr. Cunninggim conducting the services. The interment was in the Hewett family's burial place, two miles southeast of the city. Deceased was buried with Masonic honors.

The E. D. & G. P. A.

It has been decided by the board of managers for the Eastern Dog and Game Protective Association to discontinue their weekly shoots during the Winter season, and instead give one shoot a month, to be held on the first Friday in each month at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

CAPITAL CITY NEWS.

MARSHAL CARROLL IN WASHINGTON ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

The Steamer Commodore—Fruit Brandy Distilleries—The Wild West Show—State Treasurer Worth Decides That It Cannot be Taxed as a Circus—Drunken Affrays.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10.

Marshall O. J. Carroll left this morning for Washington, D. C., on official business. While there he will settle with the Government and complete his quarterly report.

Mr. Carroll said that it required a constant use of the wires between Wilmington and Washington to get the *Commodore* and cargo released. He said that Mr. Aycock and he advised the Attorney General to liberate the vessel. They did not consider that there was sufficient evidence against the *Commodore* to justify them in making a fight in the Courts. The Cubans have the sympathy of the people here in their fight for liberty.

The Revenue Department, which for the past six months has been engaged in making out bonds for brandy distilleries, has about completed the work. The number of brandy bonds issued is about 500. The fruit season is nearly over. The brandy distilling business has been quite a large industry in the Eastern district. The deputy collectors who have been engaged with the brandy distilleries for the past six months, have let up on the festive moonshiner. The war will be waged again now.

Buffalo Bill took the town yesterday. The city was full of people. The morning performance was very largely attended.

There was a large number of drunks and the result was three serious conflicts between over jubilant citizens. W. H. Alford was knocked down and stamped by a barkeeper named Wishart for refusing to pay for drinks. The wounds are quite serious. Alford is in the hospital. A boy by the name of John Cheek got in a general row in a side show and some one "busted" a bottle of beer over his head. Cheek is also in the hospital.

The Atlantic hose of Newbern was on the Southern train yesterday bound for Atlanta to enter the contest for the diamond belt for the hose reel championship.

Capt. S. A. Ashe's "Familiar Chats" will be read by the political economy class at Wake Forest.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Treasurer Worth visited Buffalo Bill's show last night, on the advice of Attorney General Osborne. He now decides that the Wild West does not come under the class of circuses. The circus tax, already paid by the show in several counties, will be refunded.

Cotton Notes.

Receipts here yesterday 1,168 bales; same day last year, 463.

Spot cotton steady at 8¾c for middling; dull at 5¾c last year at same date.

New York quotes middling at 9 3-16c; market dull.

Net receipts at all U. S. ports 35,521 bales; same day last year, 38,910.

Mobile *Register:* Do not go crazy on this short crop idea. The crop is short, but just consider one or two things—there is more cotton on hand from last year's crop than is pleasant to look at, and this, with cotton now coming in, more than meets the existing demand of the spinners; second, the crop is short as compared with the great crop of last year, but is something of a crop nevertheless; third, the crop may be larger than even the experts think it will be. For example, the crop is reported very short in Texas—"not nearly 2,000,000 bales altogether" will be made there, it is said; nevertheless, bagging to cover 2,000,000 bales has already been sold in Texas. We repeat, that farmers who can get a good price for their cotton will do well to sell as their cotton comes ready.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District, W. S. Bone, P. E.

Wilmington, Fifth Street church, Oct 13th and 14th.
Onslow mission, Verona, Oct 17th.
Onslow circuit, Queen's Creek, Oct 19th and 20th.
Elizabeth circuit, Elizabethtown, Oct 26th and 27th.
Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, Nov 2.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Fair Bluff, Nov 2d and 3d.
Kenansville circuit, Charity, Nov 9th and 10th.
Magnolia circuit, Providence, Nov 10th and 11th.
Canon Creek circuit, Shiloh, Nov 16th and 17th.
Waccamaw circuit, Old Dock, Nov 19th.
Brunswick circuit, Macedonia, Nov 23rd and 24th.
Southport Station, night, Nov 24th.
Clinton circuit, Clinton, Nov 30th and Dec 1st.
Bladen circuit, Windsor, Dec 7th and 8th.
Wilmington, Bladen Street, night, Dec 8th.

Sampson Blues.

Clinton *Democrat:* Mr. A. F. Johnson has received a letter, dated at High Point, making inquiries as to the methods of propagating and cultivating the huckleberry. In his reply, he will state that there are no known methods of doing these things. The huckleberry cannot be cultivated. It is a plant which does not admit of any interference. It grows in marshes, or what are known in Sampson as pocosins, and dies upon being transplanted. It is protected by other shrubs and thick undergrowth from cold winds and hot sunshine. It is a thing which must be let alone to be fruitful, Nature thus gives Sampson a corner on big blues, and nobody can take it away from her.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

THE NEW COTTON BALE.

Further Information About the Cylindrical Cotton Bale—It Is Subjected to Some Severe Fire Tests.

Referring to the cylindrical cotton bale, the Baltimore *Underwriter* says:

"The Bessonette system is not only simpler and far less expensive than the old method, but it altogether avoids the excessive waste and loss from the imperfect and insecure manner of covering the bales heretofore in use before placing the cotton on shipboard. As to space occupied, it was shown that 119 Bessonette bales were made to occupy the room heretofore required for seventy ordinary bales. The covering is made of cotton ducking, rolled on spirally, and retained at the ends by caps of the same material, with wire fastenings. With regard to questions of inflammability, the committee says:

"We carried the bale which we had just seen covered into the boiler room and placed it in front of the furnace. After lighting matches by scratching them on the duck covering and placing burning matches thereon, which had no effect, we took shovelfuls of live coals and placed them on top of the bale. After the coals had died out, we brushed them off and found that they had not set fire to the covering. We then placed on the floor snugly against the side of the bale a burning brand about a foot long, and upon removing it after the lapse of half an hour, we found that, while of course, the covering had been ignited, it had not blazed, but had simply burned off very slowly, and only that portion which was in direct contact with the brand, and the cotton exposed after the covering had burned off had been eaten along the surface in the same manner without blazing. This demonstrated that the flash hazard is entirely removed by this system of baling, so long as the covering is intact. The flash hazard is probably the worst we have to encounter in cotton, causing a quick ignition of bales and rapid spread of fire, and we believe, from our observation, that the jute covering is more inflammable than cotton and that this flash hazard is largely due to the use at present of jute bagging.

"The next greatest fire hazard of cotton is the tendency of fire to eat inwardly into a bale so that it may be burning at its core, and oftentimes be reduced to a mere shell without giving evidence of the presence of fire. This not only prevents the discovery of a fire, but vastly increased the difficulty in extinguishing fire in a bale, greatly extending the period of destruction and increasing the cost of gaining salvage. In the Bessonette bale there is probably not enough oxygen inside the first layer to support combustion, because nearly all of the air is pressed out of the layers before rolled into the bale. If we are freed from the flash hazard, and the tendency of fire to strike inward when a bale is ignited, we get rid of the two greatest elements of hazard attached to our business in connection with insuring cotton."

Holders of Scalp Tickets Ditched.

That the railroads are in earnest about their war on scalp tickets was made evident yesterday, says the Charlotte *News*, when an entire company of show people, twenty in all, were ditched by the conductor of a passenger train on the Southern. The company was en route from Atlanta to New York and had bought cheap tickets from a scalper. The conductor refused to receive the tickets, and though the holders made a great row he put them off. They went back to Atlanta and the scalper who sold them the tickets laughed at their plight. He said that he did not guarantee that the railroad would accept them, and refused to refund a cent. The *News* warned its readers some days ago about investing in scalp tickets.

Newbern Firemen.

The *Journal* says that the Atlantic hose reel team of Newbern left there Wednesday morning, nineteen strong, for Atlanta to take part in the contests at the Exposition for the thousand dollar gold and diamond world's championship belt and the $350 cash additional in gold offered by the Exposition authorities.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Peaches unchanged and steady, but the output is very moderate. Sweet potatoes firm at $1 75 to $3 00. Peaches, carrier, $1 00 to $3 00; do crate, $1 00 to $1 50; do basket, 60c to $1 25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

An emergent communication for work in the Second Degree will be held this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

WM. M. POISSON, Secretary.

oct 11 1t

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9th, 1895. Information has been received at this Department from Mr. F. L. Taneres, the Consular Agent of the United States at Faro, Portugal, of the deaths on the 11th of August, 1895, at Faro, of Emanuel Viagnes, and on the 28th, same month, his wife Mesia Arthur Viagnes, both of Wilmington, North Carolina. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this Department. Dated September 11, 1895. oct 11 1t

Announcement.

ON MONDAY, THE 14TH INST., I WILL open at 119½ Market street, over Green's Drug Store, Photographic rooms where I shall offer my services in photography to the Wilmington public, making anything from the smallest photographs to life size portraits. I trust by courtesy, attention to business and earnest desire to please to merit the patronage which I hope to receive. Respectfully,

oct 11 3t S. L. ALDERMAN.

OPERA HOUSE,

Just one joyous night,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

The natural favorite

Billy Van's Big Minstrels.

Fifty merry minstrels monarchs.
Positively the grandest and most expensive organization in existence.
See the grand street parade Monday at noon. Don't fail. oct 11 tf

Cream Cheese.

100 small size CHEESE.
50 buckets CANDY.
100 boxes CANDY.
120 boxes CAKES.
200 boxes R. R. SNUFF.
100 boxes Bower's SNUFF.
Lowest possible prices at

W. B. COOPER'S,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
oct 6 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

WHEN AUTUMN COMES

NEW STYLES

Come with it, and every man in town with any Idea of Dress comes to us for styles as a matter of course.

The best ready-made Suits is only a travesty of correctness. It isn't even a clever masquerade. Banish all Ready-made misfits from your wardrobe, and get something

Stylish and Handsome

produced to order and faultless in fit and correct in every detail of workmanship.

We Fit Our Customers,

That's our rule, and it stands like rock bottom.

The belated Summer Suits has now no place in the wear of the gentleman of style, who if not already provided for the Fall makes no delay.

We are making up Suits to order from $11.25 and up.

Pants made to order for $3.00. And before you condemn our goods come and look and compare them with others.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St.
sep 22 tf

Shoes, Shoes,

Oh, we have not only thought about that live energetic boy of yours, but we have provided for him. He will want shoes for school wear. We have the shoe—a regular wear-defying shoe—we can show you a complete line of Youth's and Boy's Lace and Button Shoes at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00. If you will examine our shoes you will be astonished at our Low Prices. If you are not interested in Boy Shoes, come in and see our shoes for dress, street, outing, all purposes, for all ages and pocketbooks. We will more than please you.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
oct 6 tf

Visit the Largest

Variety Store in the City.

Cheapest Place

To buy Goods of Every Description

"BARGAINS"

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FULL STOCK!
NEW GOODS!
LOWEST PRICES!

Respectfully,

J. H. REHDER & CO.

617 and 619 North Front Street.

Car fare paid on all purchases of $3 and over.
oct 6 tf

Wanted $10,000.

Gilt-edge security. Write to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Y. M. C. A. Building,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Yes, we want $10,000, but we don't want to borrow it. We don't want to beg it and we don't want to steal it. We just want to make it in a couple of years We don't want to counterfeit Uncle Sam's money either, we just want to earn it legitimately. Our gilt-edge security is in selling the best quality of goods at a reasonable margin of profit. If we don't make a reasonable profit we've got to starve or steal. The one lands us in the penitentiary and the other carries us to our grave. We are not anxious to take up our abode at either place yet awhile.

We don't and we won't run a cheap John drug shop and sacrifice quality for price. Quality ranks first and price follows.

Those who prefer the best Drugs, &c., at moderate prices know where to go to.

Bunting's Pharmacy.

Those who wish cheap Medicines they know where to go to, too. sep 22 tf

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rushed With Business.

The season has opened in our

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

And we are crowded with business, because we carry the most complete line in the city. "First come, first served" is our motto, and we expect a good many sensible people to buy this week.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS,
SHAWLS AND CURTAINS,
CLOAKS & CHENILLE GOODS,

Can be found on third floor.

A line of Small All Wool Shawls at 25c, will interest you.

Our $2.75 Lace Curtains

Are just what thousands of people want. They do not know where to find them. We have them, and they are good enough for any home. Third floor.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL CAPES AND JACKETS,

Rough effects with Satin Trimmings, are the latest styles, and the admiration of all the men—$9.50 to $12.00. Third floor.

C. & B. CORSETS at 50c, 75c and $1.00. Perfect fitting, unbreakable. Third floor.

DRESS GOODS.

The busiest department in the State. Every lady in the city that wants Nice Dress Good and the latest lining, can be found in this department at some time during the day.

THOSE WOOL AND MOHAIR SUITINGS

Are certainly the most durable fabric that foreign ingenuity has succeeded in producing. 60c yard.

PLAID SERGES.

The combinations are Marvels of Beauty, and they look so comfortable. Twenty-five patterns—60 and 75c yard.

THOSE PLAID FLANNEL SUITINGS

Ought to go now. They are certainly the Best Material for children's school dresses. Only 37½c per yard.

Kid Gloves.

The Cluze Patent Thumb Glove.

The Perfection of Fit, Elegance & Comfort

$1.00 a Pair.

Sole agent for Foster's Gloves. The Newest and Most Durable Glove on the market is the Foster Street Glove at $1.50.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK.

No. 29 North Front St.
oct 6 tf

Everybody Who Wears

SHOES

WILL DO WELL TO CALL ON

MERCER & EVANS,

at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, on Princess street, before purchasing elsewhere. We have some EXCELLENT BARGAINS always on hand, which it will pay you to see.

Call early and often on

Mercer & Evans,

aug 18 tf 115 Princess St.

100 Barrels

FAT, LARGE SIZE SEPTEMBER MULLETS,

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Canned Goods, Cheese, &c., which I offer at lowest prices. B. F. KEITH,
128 and 130 North Water Street,
oct 6 tf Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at 12½ cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisement, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1895

GOLD IS NOT RELIABLE.

In 1878, Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, who was then in the United States Senate, in a speech on the money question, said: "No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of meta's. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friends it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold." Every word of which is true. Gold is not the money of the world, it is not the money of the people. It is the money of the Shylock nation and of the Shylock man. It is the money of the speculator and of the hoarder, not of the enterprise that carries commerce to the corners of the earth, nor of the industries that supply the wants of men and contribute to their progress, prosperity and comfort, nor of the men who toil for their daily bread. It is the money of the hoarder, who never lets it pass out of his hands unless he sees a tempting profit in it and can get it or its equivalent back with a large increment, and for that reason it is not the money of commerce or of circulation. It is represented in trade by paper which calls for so much of it, which never comes if there be a possibility of paying in anything else.

It is called the money for settling the trade balances between nations, and theoretically it is, but practically it is not, for commerce between nations is mainly barter, and the part that calls for gold on either side is insignificant compared with the exchanges in the products which constitute the commodities of nations. If every ounce of gold that has been coined were suddenly destroyed it would not materially reduce the volume of trade between the nations of the earth, but the probabilities are that if it were permanently removed the volume of trade would be in time very materially increased, because it would be replaced by money which would make the exchange between nations easier.

What nation was ever carried through war by gold? None. When the pinch comes and they find it necessary to equip armies and put them in the field they find their stocks of gold inadequate, go to borrowing and issue their promises to pay in gold. Then comes the opportunity of the gold monger to make his harvest by dictating his terms for the use of his gold and squeezing the nation that must have it. The Rothschilds laid the foundation of their immense fortune during the Napoleonic wars, when they were the money-lenders of Europe, as they have been ever since, and are to-day, practically the dictators to kings and kingdoms.

What folly for nations to put themselves in the power of money-lenders and money combinations which can by a little co-operation control the gold supplies of the world and dictate their own terms for the use of their gold, those nations to that extent rendering themselves powerless for offensive and defensive operations. In the days of the revolution our fathers were compelled to issue and depend on paper promises to pay, which they they never did pay, and in the days of the late memorable conflict both the Federal and Confederate governments had to resort to paper promises to pay to tide them over the emergencies. Three hundred and forty-six millions of these promises to pay of the Federal Government are still outstanding, and will continue to remain out for it is exceedingly doubtful if they are ever redeemed in gold. They have been circulating for thirty-three years, and the probabilities are that they will continue to circulate. If the Federal and Confederate Governments had had to depend upon gold to continue the struggle it would not have lasted half as long as it did. The result might possibly have been the same, for the one which could have controlled most of the sinews of war would have triumphed in the end, just as it did.

It is not good sense for a nation or nations to put themselves in the power of money-lenders, and it is not good sense for one nation to put itself financially in the power of another nation. England is preeminently the gold monometallic nation of the earth. It is the money-lending nation of the earth. There are few nations which do not pay more or less tribute to her money-lenders. We are not a money-lending, we are a money-borrowing nation. Where, then, was the sense in following England, in abandoning our double standard and servilely adopting England's monetary system, which practically destroyed one-half of our metallic currency and bound us to meet all of our contracted and to-be-contracted obligations in the remaining half, when it was a moral certainty that we would have to borrow gold to do it, thus perpetuating our national debt, saddling burdens on posterity and putting ourselves indefinitely in the power of those who held mortgages on our good faith and financial honor? We attained political independence when we severed our political relations with England and declared our independence. We lost our monetary and commercial independence when we surrendered to the gold monometallists of England and consented to let them shape our monetary system for us, and in obedience to their dictation demonetized a metal which, if we had stood by it and maintained its dignity as we should have done, would in time have made this the strongest monetary power on the earth and the leading commercial nation. We lost our opportunity when we walked into the trap that English cunning and cupidity set for us.

MINOR MENTION.

Last year's sugar crop in Louisiana was the largest ever produced in the State, 355,384 tons, compared with 297,737 tons for the previous year. The crop has just doubled since the bounty law was passed in 1891. The advocates of the bounty claim that this is the result of the bounty, and doubtless it is, but it doesn't follow from this that the industry will be ruined if the bounty ceases. But even if it did, there is no reason why sugar-cane growing should receive a bounty any more than cotton-growing, or wheat growing should, for the cotton-grower and the wheat-grower both have competitors in other countries who can grow cotton or wheat as cheaply or more cheaply than our growers can. The bounty stimulated the production simply because it induced rich men to plant more extensively and to increase their sugar-making plants so that they could handle a larger amount of cane bought from the smaller growers, who could not afford to establish plants for themselves. The majority of the planters now grow and sell their cane to the larger mills, because with the old time methods they cannot make sugar as cheaply nor produce as good an article as the large mills with their improved methods do, and for this reason they cannot sell at the same price the large mills can, which puts them at a disadvantage in the market and compels them to sell at an unprofitable figure or sell their cane, which they prefer to do. As a result of this the number of mills is constantly decreasing, being established at central points along lines of transportation. As proof of this the reports show that of the last crop only 74,207,755 pounds were produced by the old open kettle methods, while 636,567,683 pounds were produced by the newer methods. Twelve years ago there were in the State 1,174 sugar houses, in 1893-94 there were 499 and last season 449. It is predicted that by the end of this decade the small establishments will have disappeared and that the entire crop will be handled by from sixty to one hundred establishments, located at central points on the lines of transportation. A bounty would mean that these sixty or hundred establishments would rake it all in.

* * *

We have repeatedly in these columns written of tree culture as a profitable industry and called attention to the particular kinds of trees which should be planted, as the most profitable, noting especially the walnut, the hickory and the pecan, each of which is valuable for the nuts it bears and for the timber it yields, both of which are in constant and growing demand. Sometime ago we published an article showing the possibilities, as an income yielder, in a walnut grove, the figures of which would seem almost incredible. Not long ago the editor of the Hickory *Press and Carolinian* sold one walnut tree for $75. Announcing this fact he gives the following advice, which we commend to the attention of land-owners, who would do a good thing for their children, if not for themselves:

"Plant some walnuts, brother, plant walnuts. You can plant 160 trees on an acre and never interfere with farming. In twenty years' time the trees will be worth $75 apiece. You can get one year's growth by placing the walnuts in single layer on smooth ground and covering with thin layer of dirt, then when they have had about two freezes they will crack open; then the first warm spell plant them in squares in an old field, 160 to the acre. The walnut enriches the soil, and soon you will have a fine field fit for cultivating, and growing crops, and your walnuts will also be increasing in value at the rate of ten cents per tree each year to a certain period, when it is augmented in almost geometrical proportion. Finest business in the world. "Sabe?" A big field of walnuts planted now will be of more value to your boy when you die than a big bank account. North Carolina is the home of the walnut."

* * *

The American tin plate industry is another of the industries that was going to be ruined by the new tariff, but it has hummed along and grown in the face of all the predictions of ruin. While the McKinley law was in operation there were at the outside not more than half a dozen establishments that rolled their own plates, nearly all of the tin plants importing the black plate and simply dipping it in tin, which they called "American tin," and a very large amount of this was terne, a heavy plate used for roofing, &c. At the end of September there were thirty-one establishments which rolled and coated their own plating, six mills which made black plates and two more in process of erection. There were thirty-two plants which import the plate they dip, giving as a reason that they could not secure a supply at home. During that quarter, there were three new plants put in operation, and plans for three more large establishments were under consideration. The advance in the price of steel caused an advance in the cost of the plates of which the manufacturers complained, but as there has been a reduction lately in the price of steel they will perhaps get over the scare and cease the clamor for more protection. With the rate of increase in production, it will not be long before our tin plate establishments will be able to turn out enough to supply the home demand and this without exorbitant protection.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— Bob Ingersoll once described Cuba as the "smile of the sea." Nature is always smiling there, but mingled with its smiles are the tears and blood of its turbulent inhabitants.—*Knoxville Tribune, Dem.*

—— Ex-Governor Campbell is making a great fight in Ohio. He seems to have pulled his party out of the Slough of Despond and to have aroused new-bred hope and enthusiasm among Democrats from one end of the State to the other. Great crowds attend his meetings, the magnetism and dash of the man has been infused into the mass, and his opponents, instead of the walkover they expected, have a red-hot contest on their hands. It will keep them busy to hold the State fast to its Republican moorings.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— "The liberty bell is now making another missionary journey," says the New York *Mail and Express*? Faugh! The liberty bell is now in the only truly American section of the country; the section having the greatest percentage of the blood of the American patriots who made the bell what it is; the section in which the spirit of liberty, as proclaimed by the bell, still exists, and is uncontaminated by the anarchistis, socialistic and monarchistic ideas of the foreign hordes that have settled down upon the north and west.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Greensboro *Record*: Albert Foust, who killed old man Ben Sockwell near Gibsonville last Friday was a week ago, was caught last night and is now in jail.

— Rockingham *Rocket*: Several of our citizens were caught in the collapse of the Valley Mutual Insurance Company, which failed recently with liabilities of $180,000.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mrs. Penny Spell, relict of the late James Spell, died at her home in Little Coharie on last Thursday, aged 76 years. Mrs. Spell had a stroke of paralysis two years ago, and had been in feeble health ever since.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: R. M. Staley got a half a bushel of apples from Sharp Davis, of the Brushies, last week. He said they all averaged one and a half pounds each, and that one of them weighed one pound and nine ounces.

Murphy (Cherokee county) *Scout*: Some of the citizens around Ducktown engaged Ben Posey to institute suit against the Ducktown Sulphur, Iron and Copper Company for $1,000, as they claim that they have been damaged to this amount by the smoke killing their crops and vegetation. The timber is also killed for miles around.

— Charlotte *Observer*: About 11 o'clock Andrew Elkins was found on the Carolina Central Railroad trestle just north of Monroe. His body was horribly mutilated, his neck and both of his legs being broken and his skull crushed or pierced. Opinion is divided as to whether the killing was accidental or a murder.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Mr. P. A. Cox, one of Forsyth's popular and best known farmers, dropped dead at his home, a few miles northeast of Winston, early this morning. The deceased was sitting by the fire, before breakfast, when he fell out of his chair and expired in a few minutes. He had not been ill—in fact he had been looking after his farm work as usual. He was about 65 years old.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The death of Miss Dicey Bridgers occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. B. Hood, in this city, Sunday morning of paralysis; aged 82 years. —— While in a fit of mental derangement, Archibald Nichols, a prosperous farmer of Henderson county, committed suicide Monday by blowing his brains out with a pistol. Domestic trouble unbalanced his mind —— A colored woman named Sarah Hicks, from the Mt. Olive section, was found dead in a cotton house in Stony Creek township Monday morning, where she has sought shelter the night before while very sick.

—Shelby *Star*: The Caroiina Central's branch line of railroad from Ellenboro to Henrietta will be complete the latter part of this week. This will place Henrietta directly on line and will give the Seaboard Air Line all the freight of the Henrietta Mills, and will be a great benefit to the travelling public. —— Mr. Joe H. Garrett, son of Mr. R. H. Garrett, of King's Mountain, was very dangerously injured Sunday while attempting to ride a bicycle across a narrow plank on the Broad River trestle, when he became unbalanced and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, breaking his wheel and injuring himself internally, so that he is not expected to survive all the time.

BITES

of insects, reptiles, dogs and cats,—also the stings of bees and wasps—should be instantly treated with

Pain-Killer

The quickest and surest remedy for pains, aches and soreness of any kind. Used everywhere for fifty years, and sold everywhere this year. Double qu...ity but same quality—same price, also a bottle. See that you get the genuine (Perry Davis & Son) Pain-Killer.

All Pain Goes When PAIN-KILLER Comes

June 8 52t sa fr we

TWINKLINGS

—"Conductor in a crowded street car—"Room in the rear of the car for one lady or two gentlemen."—*Chicago Record.*

— Perverse—I see your husband is trying to read without glasses?

"Yes, he will persist in making a spectacle of himself."—*Detroit Free Press*

— In the Park—Laura—George, look at that dog! Will he bite?

George—Bite? If he's a dog of any judgment, he'll try to eat you! Get out, you brute!—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Madge—If he bored you so, why didn't you dismiss him?

Marjorie—I saw the edges of two matinee tickets sticking out of his vest pocket—*Life.*

— Kitty—That Mr. Harduppe is a geological lover, I think.

Jane—What kind of lover is that?

Kitty—One who is always looking for the "rocks."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— After dinner at the cafe Robby noticed with bulging eyes the heaping pile of change which the waiter brought back to his father. "Oh, papa!" he exclaimed, "oh, papa! I'd like a plate of that, too."—*New York Herald.*

— Millie—"Are you engaged to the Baron?"

Dollie—"Well, er—no; he hasn't got quite so far that he can propose in English yet."

Millie—"Ah, he only knows how to kiss in English so far I suppose."—*New York World.*

— "Here," said the ancient inhabitant, "is the place where the murder wuz committed."

"Killed in cold blood, was he?"

"No; in Pine Thicket."

"Shot right down?"

"No; he wuz all shot up."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ON THE ALERT FOR FIRES.

Scene In a New York Engine House When an Alarm Strikes.

It was in the house of Engine company No. 1, in West Twenty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue, the other evening. A group of three firemen were engaged in conversation with their foreman around the little desk above which spreads the network of bells which are thrilled with animation when fire breaks out in the big metropolis. The spirited horses in their stalls just back of the shining engine were restless, and when a reporter entered the steeds were biting at the chains which held them in check as if impatient to haul the ponderous machine through the streets at galloping pace. One little bell was tinkling a merry tune, but the big gong, at whose solemn command a whole brigade of fire fighters makes ready to turn out, was silent.

The "house watch" approached the reporter.

"Busy night?" asked the latter.

"Well, you bet it's been a busy night. During the last few hours we've had nothing but alarms, and the men have been fooled every time too."

"I should like to see an alarm come in now," and the reporter glanced at the finely polished brass poles which ran on both sides of the house to the roof.

"Well, I guess we won't catch any more. We've had enough of sliding for'n—

Bang, b-r-r-r-bang, b-r-r-r-bang!

At the first stroke of the gong the engine house seemed to thrill with life. The steeds, which a moment before were restlessly biting their chains, broke from the fastenings and ran under the uplifted harness in front of the engine. Down the shining brass poles slid swiftly fireman after fireman. Conversation, games and even slumber in the upper floors had been rudely checked by that sound that was reverberating through the building.

When the last fireman had reached his post, the gong still continued its "b-r-r-r-bang, b-r-r-r-bang!" while the foreman and house watch noted carefully the strokes and consulted the big alarm book. It was no small signal that was being flashed over the wires into every firehouse in the city.

Finally there was in interval of ten seconds. It told the company, "resting on its arms," that the alarm was in.

"663," said the foreman, but still the men stood at their posts, the driver on the box and the engineer in the rear. The "repeater" was due, and there might be a mistake. Again the complex mechanism moved, and slowly the alarm came in for the second time. It was "663."

"That's the second 'third alarm' we've had tonight," said the house watch as he closed the book on the number which indicated that a big fire was raging near the signal box at Columbus avenue and Ninety-sixth street.

The horses were unhitched and sent back to their stalls, the men returned to the upper floors, the group around the foreman resumed their conversation, and the little bell tinkled on.—New York Press.

Why She Moved.

A woman who is a skillful wielder of the pen, a favorite of the muse and the pet of the reading public rented an apartment down in the vicinity of Washington arch the first of last month, and, like all new flat dwellers, she was charmed with her surroundings in every particular. She dilated on the cheapness, the elevator and the general modern appearance of everything. Today she is moving again, and when I asked why she had left her erstwhile elysium she bade me "Guess!" I guessed everything in the catalogue of experience. She shook her head gravely. "You see, when I took the apartment," she explained, "I understood the janitor to say it was $25 a month. Instead of that it was $75. 'Simple reason for moving, is it not?" None but a child of the muse could blunder like that.—New York World.

To Walk Chalk.

To "walk chalk" is a phrase borrowed from the times when royalty traveled on horseback or in carriages with a considerable retinue. Before arriving in a town a herald or court officer would precede the cortege, select the best houses for the use of royalty and mark their doors with chalk. Immediately after this was done the residents in these houses were supposed instantly to vacate them; hence the propriety of the expression.

Marital Amenities.

Mrs. Naggers—The dentist half killed me this afternoon. Wasn't it too bad?

Mr. Naggers—Yes, I don't believe in half doing things.—New York Herald.

BUD AND BLOSSOM.

"Is it possible I find you thus unchanged, Lilly? I almost forgot the years that have passed when I see you looking just as the last time we met," said the stranger, holding out his hand.

Lily was surprised and bewildered by the familiar address, but she placed her hand in his, and just then Lilly's uncle entered, and said:

"Ah, so you have found our little one, Paul. Is she not wonderfully like her mother? Come, she is waiting to see you."

And then Lilly and Paul Erving both knew that the bud had been mistaken for the blossom, but there was no explanation then.

Lilly returned with her partner to the dancing salon, but there was no longer any enjoyment for her there. Her mind was filled with thoughts of the handsome stranger.

A little while longer, which seemed an age to Lilly, and she saw him advancing. With the familiarity of an old friend, he led her off for a promenade, and then he told her of his being a very old friend of her mother and how much she was like the Lillian he knew 20 years before.

And when every day or evening found him with them, the beautiful mother grew more beautiful, and seemed very happy; while her child, her merry hearted, laughing Lilly, became pale and quiet.

Lillian saw the change in her child, yet never dreamed the cause. The thought of her merry little Lilly loving Paul, a grave, quiet man, old enough to be her father, never entered her mind.

Then, like a flash of lightning, the knowledge came, so sudden that she almost sank beneath it. Both loved Paul; one must suffer.

Lilly's happiness must be secured, if possible. How should she act to accomplish that?

While the mother was pondering over what to do, Lilly had decided. She knew well how dear Paul Erving was to her mother, and from her uncle she had heard how they were separated in their youth.

She would go away, even though Paul loved her, which she sometimes thought he did, and leave her mother to win the love she was willing to resign to secure happiness for her.

So Lilly, with a sad heart, went to visit among relatives, a set of merry girls as were ever found. Every day brought some new engagement of pleasure, every evening a party or concert, so Lilly had no chance to indulge in gloomy reveries.

Weeks grew into months before Lillian welcomed her child home again.

In the meantime Paul had again sought her hand. But she could not answer him until Lilly came back.

Lilly saw the anxious gaze and knew well what her mother was thinking, so, clasping her arms lovingly around her, she asked:

"Mamma, when are you going to give me the right to love Mr. Erving as much as I choose?"

"Lilly, do you love Paul Erving?"

"Indeed I do, mamma, almost as much as I do you, and I wish you would give me the right to call him father."

With a prayer of thankfulness Lillian pressed her child to her heart, and there was perfect confidence between them.

"Tell me, Lilly, what taught you the mistake you had made with regard to your affection for Paul?"

"Mamma, I have been trying to tell you." And then, hiding her face on her mother's bosom, she whispered, "Another, mamma, so different, one I can never resign, except with life."

"Why, my child, who is he that has taught you to love thus?"

"Oh, mamma, you will think it so strange! I scarcely can tell. I have never spoken one word to him and cannot say I know his name.

"He is a young officer. My cousins and I very frequently visited the dress parades at the 'Ponti.' There I saw him. There was something about him which reminded me of Mr. Erving, but he is very young—about 20, I think. I believe I began to love him right away."

"I could have found out his name, but I would not inquire; I was fearful the girls would suspect me. Often I saw him, and soon noticed that he watched for my coming, and a smile of recognition and satisfaction would always greet me. Yet he never sought an introduction.

"We had met this way for three weeks, and then he was ordered suddenly off. The day he left I received an exquisite bouquet. I stole with it to my room, hunted among the sweet flowers, sweeter still for the dear little note I found hidden there."

And her mother read:

I am suddenly ordered off. I could no longer resist and have sought an introduction. I should have been with you tonight. Fate is against me. If I live, I shall find and tell you what you must suspect. Faithfully, E. E.

"And you know not his name, my child?"

"No. I suppose he thought I did, so he only signed his initials."

Lillian was again promised to Paul. A few days before their wedding he said:

"Lillian, I bring a young friend to present to you."

A little stir caused Lillian to look and see her lover standing in the door. Answering his gesture, she followed him into the library, and was scarce seated when she heard a cry of surprise from Lillian.

Seated beside her, clasping her hand, Paul Erving had told Lillian that, a few months after the news of her marriage, he had yielded to the persuasion of his mother and wedded a distant cousin, a frail little creature, who only lived long enough to place in his arms their boy—that he had delayed telling her this at first; why, he knew not.

Afterward, a letter from his son, received while Lilly was visiting her friends, determined him to wait, and give them a surprise that he hoped would be an agreeable one, and Paul concluded by saying:

"He is with her now, renewing her acquaintance. They have met before."

"Do you mean to say"—

"Yes; that my boy is as desperately in love with your child as his father was with her mother 20 years ago."—Exchange.

Lost, a Brother's Ashes.

A novel claim is being made upon one of the great French railway companies. A gentleman who came to Paris to have the body of his deceased brother cremated at the crematorium at Pere Lachaise cemetery took the ashes away in a handbag, and, previous to setting out on his return journey to his home in the country, deposited the bag at the "consigne" or cloakroom of the railway station. When he came back to claim it, it was gone. Some one had come and claimed a bag, and it had been given up, probably by mistake. Inquiries were instituted, but the missing bag could not be discovered. The gentleman has therefore brought action to recover damages for the loss he has sustained, and the judges will be called upon to decide what is the money value of a brother's ashes.—London Daily News.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve a poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kin d.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

oc 14 tf fr su we W 9p

BODY GRAPPLERS.

Some of the Difficulties In Recovering Drowned Persons.

Grappling for dead bodies is a difficult and laborious task. In seaport cities where a harbor police force is maintained the work of looking for people supposed to have been drowned is allotted to them. In other places the regular police force generally carries on the work, though it is not infrequent for private parties to grapple on their own account, with the hope of obtaining the standing reward offered by the state for the recovery of drowned bodies. In Massachusetts the amount of the reward is $5, and it is paid to the persons who take the body from the water.

It requires three men to operate one grappler. Two are the oarsmen of the boat and the third is the man who controls the grappling iron. A grappler is a straight bar of iron, upon which is fixed about a dozen iron hooks. The hooks are placed on two sides of the bar, and there is a long iron handle in the center of the bar, to which the rope held by the man in the boat is attached. In addition to the big hooks, there are about a dozen codfish hooks, attached all along the iron bar by little pieces of cod line. The grappler is dropped to the bottom and dragged along behind the boat.

The moment the hooks come in contact with anything on the bottom the man with the rope in his hand can tell it in much the same way that a fisherman knows when he gets a "bite." It requires no great strength to haul a body from the bottom to the surface. It is then towed to the shore and landed, and then the medical examiner is sent for to inspect it. It must not be moved before.

Of course it is often more luck than anything in finding a person supposed to be drowned. In still water, such as lakes and ponds, and when the spot where the person sank can be pointed out with a reasonable degree of accuracy, the success of the searchers is an easy matter. But in rivers, and harbors especially, where there is a good deal of tide, not one body in ten can be recovered even when the drowned person was seen to sink and the spot is pointed out.—Boston Journal.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½@	7½
Shoulders ₩ lb	6 @	6¼
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	6½@	6¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	5¾@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	11 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	50
Virginia Meal	55 @	52½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	35
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
Rio	@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	21
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	16 @	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	10 @	12
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 3 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	6 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50 @	3 75
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 25 @	3 75
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE—₩ lb	37½@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	58
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	54
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	54
Oats, from store	@	37½
Oats, Rust Proof	@	40
Cow Peas	73 @	75
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	46
Dry	@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	95
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9@
North Carolina	8½@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	30 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	28 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " in bbls	@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	28 @	27½
" " in bbls	26 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	18 @	14
" in bbls	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d base	@	2 50
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	14 00 @	14 50
Rump	@	13 50
Prime	@	14 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ₩ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
A cargoes	@	45
on 125 ₩ Sacks	40 @	65
SHINGLES 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	3 00 @	3 50
Cypress Saw	4 00 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd	4⅞@	4¾
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4¼
C, Yellow	@	4¼
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	6 00 @	7
R. O. Hogshead	@	
TIMBER, & M feet—Shipping	@	10 00
Mill, Prime	6 00 @	9 00
Mill, Fair	5 00 @	7 00
Common Mill	4 50 @	4 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 50
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	6 00
WHISKEY, 8 gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	18½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 24¾ cents per gallon for country and 25¾ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on 'Change firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard, $1 20; Virgin and Yellow dip, $1 60.

COTTON—Market closed steady on a basis of 8¾c for Middling.

Ordinary	6¾ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	7¾ " "
Low Middling	8 15-16 " "
Middling	8¾ " "
Good Middling	9 1-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1,168 bales
Spirits Turpentine	314 casks
Rosin	476 bbls
Tar	198 bbls
Crude Turpentine	47 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Evening—Money on call firm at 1½@2 per cent, last loan at 2 and closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 487¼@487½ for demand. Commercial bills 485½@486. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 111¾; United States twos 97. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 129. Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was a shade lower.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 10—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 9 7-16cc; middling 9 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; October 8 77, November 8 80, December 8 88, January 8 96, February 9 01, March 9 07; April 9 13, May 9 17, June 9 22.

Cotton—net receipts 400 bales; gross 7,119 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to Continent —— bales; forwarded 1,863 bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners 700 bales; stock (actual) 158,080 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 35,321 bales; exports to Great Britain 653 bales; to France —— bales, to the Continent 9,184 bales; stock 688,347.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 330,943 bales; exports to Great Britain 49,415 bales; to France 6,886 bales; to the Continent 38,605 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 744,190 bales; exports to Great Britain 135,559 bales; exports to France 20,081 bales; exports to the Continent 90,689 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Evening.—Flour—market dull and barely steady; winter wheat, low grades $2 35@3 60; fair to fancy $3 80@3 40; patents $3 50@3 75; Minnesota clear $3 75@3 25; patents $3 35@4 20; low extra $2 25@2 60; city mills $3 85@4 00; do patents $4 20@4 45; Southern dull, easy, common to fair extra $2 10@2 80; good to choice $2 90@

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading —Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

A woman wearied with life's toil
And never ending quest
Beside the twoscore milestone sat
To muse awhile and rest.

"Oh, youth," she murmured, "thou art gone
With all thy golden hours!
Would I had gathered less of thorns
And more of love's sweet flowers.

"The busy years have come and gone,
Each bearing in its train
Peace, joy and turmoil intermixed
With much of needless pain.

"If I might live my life again—
But that can never be—
The hours I now would fain improve
Are in eternity.

"This will I do. Whate'er remains
Of life on earth to me
To works of mercy shall be given
And love's sweet ministry."
—Minneapolis Housekeeper.

THE THREE SONS.

A father had three sons; the oldest was called Martin, the second Mathew and the third Michal. All three were grown up, when their father began to sicken, and in a few days had to prepare to die, when he called them to his bedside.

"You know, my children, I have no riches except this cottage, my cat, cock and scythe. Live together in the cottage, and of the three things take one. Do not squabble, but live in peace, and now God bless you!" Having finished, he died.

When the sons had buried their father, they divided the inheritance. Martin took the scythe, for he knew well how to mow; Mathew the tomcat and Michal the cock.

"Dear brothers," said Martin, "we cannot all remain at home, or we should die of hunger. You two remain at home and arrange things, while I go with my scythe out into the world."

The three loved one another, and what the one wished the others also desired; so no one spoke against this plan.

Martin took the scythe and started on his wanderings. He went very far, very far, but nowhere could he find work. At last he came to a country where the people were exceedingly stupid. As he neared a city he met a man, who asked him what he carried.

"A scythe," said Martin.

"And what is that, and what is it good for?"

"To cut grass, grain."

"With that you cut grass? Why, that is splendid! We have to pick and pull out with our hands all the grass, and in God's name we can never be ready. If you would go to our king, he would pay you well for this invention."

"And why not? I'll go!"

The man led him to the king, who was much astonished at this invention, and at once hired him to cut the grass in one of his meadows.

Martin went, followed by a crowd, but as he was not stupid he stuck the scythe up in the middle of the meadow, and having told the servant to bring dinner for two drove all the curious people away. At midday the servant brought dinner for two and was much astonished to see so much grass cut.

"Will your grass cutter also eat?" he asked Martin.

"If he works, he must also be fed, but go with God and leave us alone."

The servant went away, and Martin ate the dinner for two alone. "That was a good thought, that I ordered dinner for two. If I had asked for only one, I would not have had enough." And so he ordered two dinners every day till all the meadows were cut.

When he was finished, he put his scythe over his shoulder and went to the king for his hire.

"Your grass cutter cuts the grass himself?" asked the king.

"Himself, most merciful king."

"Perhaps you would leave him here, then, for 1,000 florins?"

"He is worth more! But I will leave him here for that price," said Martin and put the scythe down, took the money and went home. The king had the scythe put in a room, that it might not be injured. Next year came. The grass was ripe, ready to be cut. The king ordered the invention to be brought to the meadow, with fitting pomp. They brought it out and stuck it in the middle of the meadow in the ground and went away, as they thought the grass cutter did not like to be watched. At midday they came with the dinner, burning with curiosity to see how much he had cut. But the scythe stood exactly as they had stuck it in the morning, and they were all very much astonished. They placed the dinner beside it and went to tell the king.

"If he cut so much grass the first half day when that man was with him, why will he not cut now?" said the king and shook his head. In the evening the servant came again and said the grass was not cut and the dinner was uneaten.

"It must be bewitched," said the king. "Let him receive 20 blows, and if he will not cut then we will bury him."

During this time the brothers had fine times and blessed their father that he had left them such a rich inheritance. After awhile, when the money began to be all spent, Mathew said: "Now I will go and wander. Perhaps I will dispose of my cock as well as you did with your scythe."

Mathew took his inheritance and went. After awhile he also came near a city and met a gentleman.

"What are you carrying, my man?" he asked.

"I'm carrying a cock," replied Mathew. "It calls the sun."

"Oh, wonder of wonders! We have to accompany the sun every day to a mountain, and in the morning go to meet him, which is often very inconvenient. If that bird really has such a talent, the king would pay you a nice few thousands for him."

"Oh, but you can investigate the matter," said Mathew, and he went with the gentleman to the king.

"Merciful king, this man has a bird, a caller. He calls the day, and when he goes to sleep the sun also goes to sleep."

"Oh, that could hardly be paid with money, if it is really true what you say."

"Merciful king, you can prove my words." They put the cock in a gold cage, and he, being satisfied with his new dwelling, made himself at home. It was not long before the sun set without any one's having accompanied him. The king was charmed and could hardly wait for the morning. At midnight they got up and watched how the cock would call the day. One o'clock nothing, 2 o'clock the cock crew, and every one was amazed at his voice. At 3 o'clock the cock crowed again, and so on till 4 in the morning. When the king had satisfied himself that the cock had really called the day, he ordered that they should give Mathew 5,000 florins out of the treasury and all hold him in honor. Mathew took the money, ate and drank to his heart's content, and, thanking the king, went home.

His brothers received him with joy, and for a little while all lived in plenty, but they were not economical. The money soon took wings, and when but a little remained Michal said: "Now, brothers, I will go wander in the world and look about me. Perhaps I will receive as much for my tomcat as you did for your things."

Michal put the cat in a bag and went. A long time he wandered till he came to a country whose language he did not understand, but before he reached the chief city he had learned so much that he could understand a little what they said to him. Before he entered the city he also met a gentleman, who asked him what he had in his bag.

"A tomcat," said Michal and showed him the cat.

"That is a strange animal! And of what use is he?"

"He catches mice. No matter how many are in the house, he catches them all."

"Oh, stick that catcher, quick, in your bag and come to the king! We have so many mice in the castle that it is a wonder they do not run on the tables. The king would give almost everything to whoever was lucky enough to rid the castle of them."

"For that there will soon be found a remedy," said Michal. He put the tomcat back in the bag and followed the gentleman.

When they came to the king, the gentleman said: "Merciful king, this man has a tomcat, a catcher. It is an animal who catches mice, and if your mercifulness orders he would sell him."

"If this is true, I will buy him with pleasure."

"Merciful king, only tell me where you have most mice, and you will see for yourself how my tomcat will catch them!"

They led him to a room, where the mice swarmed and ran everywhere under one's feet. Michal opened his bag, the tomcat jumped out and made such havoc among them that not one escaped.

The king was enchanted and ordered that they should pay Michal 10,000 florins. Michal jumped with happiness that he had so much money and joyfully went home. Two days after the king thought, "What will the catcher eat when there are no more mice?" But no one knew, and Michal was far away. Then the king ordered that a rider should be sent on the fleetest horse to ask him.

Michal, in the meanwhile, strode joyfully onward through the same roads that had led him to the city. On the fourth day he suddenly saw behind him a rider, who called to him to stop while still far away, so Michal stopped.

When the rider came to him, he asked him something, half in German, half in Bohemian, that Michal did not understand. To make it easier he asked the rider, "Was?" "What?" [In Bohemia you is vas, and in German was is what. When spoken quickly, they both sound exactly alike. This was the mistake. Michal asked in German was?—What. The rider understood him to say in Bohemian, vas, you.] On hearing this the rider at once turned and rode away in such haste it seemed he was riding on the wind. Michal thought to himself the man is crazy, and in God's name went on his way.

All out of breath, covered with dust, the rider returned, and hardly had he jumped from the saddle when he ran to the king.

"Merciful king, sad are the tidings I bring. When the tomcat has caught all the mice, he will hunt us!"

"Who told you?" answered the king in a fright.

"That fellow who sold us the tomcat. I overtook him on the way and asked him, 'When the catcher has done catching the mice, what will the animal eat?' and he answered, You!'"

The king at once called all his counselors, and it was then debated what they should do with the tomcat. After long debates and discussions they determined to keep the cat in the chamber as prisoner and to set a guard of two men, so that he should not be able to get out. Immediately the highest general was ordered to set a guard of four strong and courageous men to guard the chamber. Night and day they stood in the corners and trembled with fear whenever a rustling noise was heard in the room. The second night was quiet because the cat had caught all the mice. In the morning, when not a sound was to be heard in the room, the guard nearest the window thought what could be the matter and looked into the room. But, oh, sorrow! The tomcat sat in the window, and when he saw the bushy beard and hair cap he was so astonished that he broke through the window, and away he went.

The second man heard a noise and rushed to see what had happened. He saw the soldier lying on his back, with his chin in the air. Hurriedly he ran to the castle and called:

"Oh, misfortune, misfortune, merciful king, that terrible mouse catcher has got out of the chamber! He has bitten my comrade, who stood by the window, and God knows how many people he has strangled! Oh, this is a misfortune!"

Immediately all the houses were closed, and every one hid himself. Then the king ordered that a regiment of the bravest men, in heavy armor, should seek the tomcat. All this was at once accomplished, and they hunted everywhere for three days, but not a trace of the cat could they find. —From the Bohemian For Romance.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

In these days, when most medical men are on the still hunt for miraculous cures, specifics in one or other form, it is easy to lose sight of, at least to fail to give sufficient attention to, the matter of the cause or causes of disease and of the means of prevention as well as of the really scientific because so often simple measures calculated so to help nature as to enable her to successfully perform a cure.

We all remember how the profession ransacked the entire earth for some medicament that should "cure" scurvy. No better illustration of what good old Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared to be shameful to the profession could be given than the various "treatments" for scurvy till some thoughtful layman discovered the true cause of the disease to be lack of vegetable food. A rational supply of vegetables or fruit and fruit juices and a diminished ration of salt meat sufficed to render all the armies, navies and camp dwellers of the world "immune."—Health Culture.

The Honeymoon.

An Englishman, Mr. Ashby Sterry, is on the side of those who would do away with that time honored institution—the honeymoon. "The honeymoon," he says, "during which a young couple have none but their own society, till they are absolutely sick of one another, has probably done more to make marriage a failure than anything else." If this is abolished, there is a much better chance for the success of matrimony than there has ever been before. There seems no reason why persons cannot be married in a quiet way, and after they are married fix upon a house and superintend its furnishing and decoration.

BEES AND BEEHIVES.

Old Fashioned Hives Scarce—Queen Bees Traveling by Mail.

The beehive everywhere represented as the emblem of industry, as for instance in pictures on the covers of savings bank books, is the old fashioned round, sugarloaf structure made of twisted straw, but as a matter of fact there are very few such hives now in use except in Germany and Austria, and even there the modern hive is taking their places. The modern hive is made of boards and is square, with some modifications in shape and style. It is not nearly so picturesque as the old fashioned hive.

A gentleman farmer in New Jersey, desiring to get two of the old fashioned hives to set up on his place, commissioned a New York dealer in beekeepers' supplies to buy them. The dealer communicated with many bee farmers in his search and finally found one hive on Long Island. The gentleman had meanwhile found one hmself, so that he had his desire.

Dealers in beekeepers' supplies sell everything required, including bees in the season. One can buy a colony of bees or any number of bees, just as he can buy dry goods or shoes. Queen bees are sent from here all over the country. They are shipped by mail in little boxes called queen's cages. There is in each cage space for the queen bee and for a number of worker bees. In one end of the cage is placed a sufficent store of candy for food to last the bees on their journey. Queen bees are frequently sent from here to Australia in this manner, and 50 per cent of them reach their destination alive after a journey of 45 days. —New York Sun.

Flower Seed.

Some seeds take longer than others to germinate—for instance, hollyhocks, marigolds, gillyflowers, rose of heaven, zinnias, come up in from three to five days, if all circumstances are favorable—that is, if it is warm, moist and sunny enough. Asters, single dahlias, sunflowers, cornflowers, mignonette, morning glory, coreopsis, picotee pinks, wallflowers, sweet williams and by far the greater number of annuals appear in from five to seven days, balsams, pansies, begonias, poppies, verbenas, drummond's phlox and many others in from eight to ten days, columbines, phlox, artemesia, feverfew, etc., in from 10 to 12 days, forgetmenot, petunia, nicotiana in from 12 to 15 days, others in from 16 to 20 days. Clematis, perennial phlox and larkspurs take from 20 to 35 days to germinate.—From Mrs. Celia Thaxter's "An Island Garden."

George Eliot's Home.

A visitor to 4 Cheyne walk, London, asked the keeper, "Did George Eliot live here?"

"Mrs. Cross lived 'ere and died 'ere, sir," came the solemn and rebuking answer.—Boston Transcript.

ELEPHANTS' WAYS.

A Traveler In the Far East Talks About the Big Beasts.

Nothing but a ride on an earthquake could be compared to the sensation of being run away with by an elephant. Nothing stops his wild rush, and he does not swerve for an obstacle, but goes straight at it. A few shakes fling off everything on his back, and the rider has but a second or two in which to make up his mind which overhanging branch he will cling to or if he will risk throwing himself off. A broken neck would be the certain consequence of remaining. As for stopping him, somebody has well said that you might just as well try to stop a runaway locomotive by pulling with your walking stick on the funnel as to seek to check an elephant at such a moment with the goad.

By stroking an elephant's lip in a certain manner you can make it pur like a huge grimalkin till the earth shakes beneath your feet. When it is afraid or angry, it squeaks like an unoiled hinge. But when it suddenly jumps aside like a flea you imagine for a moment that the ultimate terrestrial cataclysm has gone off.

The Malays never wholly trust their elephants and were nervous at my familiarities with mine, a sweet tempered old female on which I rode hundreds of miles. During the midday halt I used to call her up, and she would come and stand with one foot on each side of my chest as I lay on my back and fed her with bananas. I was never angry with her but once—when she tried to kill the cook.

On one occasion a little elephant of our party, running behind its mother, teased her beyond endurance, and she turned and gave him a shove that landed him feet uppermost at the bottom of a deep brook. For two hours he screamed like a steam whistle, while we were all engaged in getting him out.

Every night when we reached camp, and the loads were taken off, each driver would hobble his beast by tying its front legs together with rattan so that it could only hop with both together. Then a huge wooden bell was hung around its neck, and it was turned loose to wander in the jungle. All night long the faint dong, dong of these bells made a mournful noise around the camp. At daybreak each driver tracked his elephant by the sound, often going many miles for him.

The elephant is in some respects a stupid beast, and many of the tales of its sagacity are apocryphal, yet it sometimes does very strangely intelligent things. Once a tiny elephant got jammed in between the parts of a heavy tree trunk that had been cut in two to leave a passage on the road. Its screams brought back its mother from ahead. She inspected it carefully for a moment, then walked a dozen steps backward and lowering her head charged straight at it, shooting it out as if it had been fired from a gun.

Now, she must have seen that although the little one could not move either way there was really room for it to get through. If there had not been, her charge would have mashed it as flat as a pancake.—Henry Norman.

The Electrical Industry.

The electrical industry is fast working out its own salvation and building up industries of its own which it can supply with power during its hours of small lighting load. In this way the central stations will equalize their load lines, and the electric light will be sold at a profit for less than gas light can be sold for, and we will have a light that is both cheaper and better than gas. Gas should never be burned except in connection with a chimney. The inevitable goal of electricity is to do all the lighting. The "inevitable goal" of gas is to be used for fuel. But we can make a gas suitable for fuel purposes much cheaper than is now made for illuminating purposes. Those wanting gas for fuel—and that is what it is best suited for—will patronize fuel gas companies, which our gas light companies will finally become. The gas light companies will then become serviceable adjuncts to the electrical station and as such be useful. But as far as illumination is concerned, "Alas, Othello's occupation"—words fail us here. —Electricity.

What Constitutes Beauty.

I have seen numberless women of unclassical form, irregular features and complexion other than that of the "milk white doe" who were beautiful, charming and lovely. I have known such women, whose physical appearance entered not the mind of any one in their presence. Again, I have seen women with the figure and the face of the Milonian Venus who were unlovely or even repellant by reason of their vanity, selfishness, flippancy, venality or other vile traits. The soul, the soul, the visible soul is beauty and divinity! How few of the supreme women of the earth have borne any resemblance at any time of their life to the feminine models in Greek sculpture!—John Swinton in Philadelphia Times.

A Too Fascinating Game.

Mr. Blackburne, the English chess champion, regards the game of chess as a dangerous intellectual vice which is spreading to rather an alarming extent. He says:

"I know a lot of people who hold the view that chess is an excellent means of training the mind in logic and shrewd calculation, prevision and caution. But I don't find these qualities reflected in the lives of chess players. They are just as fallible and foolish as other folks who don't know a rook from a pawn. But even if it were a form of mental discipline, which I doubt, I should still object to it on the ground of its fatal fascination. Chess is a kind of mental alcohol. It inebriates the man who plays it constantly. He lives in a chess atmosphere, and his dreams are of gambits and the end of games. I have known many an able man ruined by chess. The game has charmed him, and as a consequence he has given up everything to the charmer. No, unless a man has supreme self control it is better that he should not learn to play chess. I have never allowed my children to learn it, for I have seen too much of its evil results. Draughts is a better game, if you must have a game."—Pittsburg Times.

TRICKS IN HORSE DEALING.

How the Lambs Are Smoothly Shorn by the Sharp Traders.

I heard of a smooth bunko game that was worked on a tenderfoot from the east who came to Kentucky to buy a stock farm and go into the breeding of trotters upon an extensive scale. He had more money than brains, but could not be instructed in the horse business. He bought a blue grass farm and then looked around for a stallion to put at the head of his stud. He sought the advice of an expert. The expert told him he knew of a very finely bred son of the great Hambletonian that could be bought for $25,000. It was a rare bargain, and the tenderfoot thought so too. The expert thought so much of the animal that he would go halves with the young breeder. The expert left the tenderfoot to study over the matter, seeing that the game was landed. Then he proceeded to buy the horse in question, secretly, for $8,000. The trade was made between the tenderfoot and the ostensible owner of the stallion on a basis of $25,000, the tenderfoot putting up $12,500 and the expert also putting up $12,500 (so the tenderfoot believed). The result was that the expert made $4,500 clear and still owned one-half of the stallion, which he finally disposed of to his partner for $15,000, leaving him a clean $19,500 on the deal. This is as true as gospel, and were I to mention the name of the horse it would be recognized by every man who knows the trotter.

A great many of the fancy saddlers and coach horses seen in the parks in New York and Philadelphia are bought up at the Kentucky sales by shrewd dealers, who dock their tails, train them a few months and then ship them east to sell to millionaires. The Kentucky horse, however, does not thrive in the cities and is soon worn out. Robbed of his native blue grass, he gets thin in flesh and unpleasant to look upon. Then perhaps the same dealer who took him east will buy him again at an enormous reduction, bring him back to Kentucky, fatten him up and sell him again at a profit. A certain Kentucky dealer sold a fancy gelding in New York a year ago last fall for $1,500. The animal was ridden to death and broken down by bad care and a few months later was sold to the same dealer for $300. The dealer brought the horse to Kentucky, turned it out in a blue grass pasture for several months, and soon it was fat and sleek again. Then the horse was shipped back to New York and sold for $1,200.—Cincinnati Tribune.

ABOUT STREET BEGGARS.

Even if They Are Impostors Their Life Is Anything but Easy.

A man who makes a practice of giving alms to almost every beggar that accosts him on the street has a unique explanation for his action.

"Street begging is the hardest work in the world," he says. 'Supposing 75 per cent of all the beggars in the business to be impostors, what do you observe?

"A woman crouching all day over a hurdy gurdy, waiting for the pennies that are dropped into her tin receptacle; men standing in the byways and on dark street corners in the cold without an overcoat, asking you as you pass to give them a dime to buy a cup of coffee.

"Suppose they make $1 a day that way! If you think that's a comfortable business, just try it for an experiment. Don't take any reckoning of the hard things that are said to them.

"Pride soon becomes calloused under such a strain, but just look at it from the standpoint of the amount of hard work involved and the discomforts from cold and exposure.

"You'll soon come to the conclusion that almost any kind of manual labor is lighter than street begging, and for that reason I never inquire whether a beggar is deserving or not. If he takes to the business as a matter of choice, he deserves all he can get."

"But suppose every man should take your view of it! Beggary would become the most profitable business that one could engage in."

"Ah!" said the philosopher, "but how many men take the trouble to think of it! The discovery is mine."—Washington Post.

A Tea Sorting Machine.

Some interest has been created by the announcement that a tea sorting machine has been invented in India. From the description given this machine consists of two angular steel frames measuring 8 feet long at the top and 9½ feet at the base, standing 2½ feet high, placed opposite each other and staid together two feet apart. Between these operate with a reciprocating motion two long light steel frames, which are the sifters, placed one above the other, these working on four oscillating levers, securely fastened to the angle steel frame inside at four points by strong case hardened pins, upon which they act from the center. The upper sifter is firmly secured by trunnion brackets on the side to the levers at the top, and the lower one in the same way underneath. Both sifters have an independent action and work in opposite directions at 100 to 140 revolutions per minute. The upper sifter inclines toward the crank and the lower one from the crank, and these are fitted with four sizes of meshes, two in each, the trays being interchangeable sliding trays and underneath.

The Sudan is so called from the Arabic word Belad-ez-Suden, "the land of the blacks."

The first gas company in London was incorporated in 1810.

The Jews made shoes of rushes, leather, linen and wood.

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June 8 1m

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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Sept. 1, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND 7
A M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
8 30	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	6 20
10 34	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	4 25
11 07	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	3 51
11 22	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	3 36
12 00	Ar.. Newbern Lv	3 00
P M		P M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9 30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. sep 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 6, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.48 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.28 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.55 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.88 a m, Baltimore 2.18 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.18 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6 20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.59 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 15 a m and 4 00 p m. Lucknow 12 45 p m, and 5 00 p m; returning leave Lucknow 9 00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 10 30 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 2 50 p m, Gibson 5 10 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 9 40 a m, Bennettsville 11 10 a m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m. 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.58 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †2 05 a m, arrives Sumter †5 20 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 19 a m, arrives Denmark 6 11 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 30 p m, Leaves Sumter †9 50 p m, arrives Darlington †12 25 p m.

†Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 12 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER OCT. 10TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows:

Trains leave Princess street Station at 2.30 and 6.00 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 2.30 and 6 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 10 a m and 5.00 p. m.

OSCAR GRANT, Acting Superintendent.

oct 6 tf

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JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
5 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	9 05 a. m
2 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	12 15 p m
2 15 "	Ar .. Fayetteville... Lv	12 45
"	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	
12 50 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	2 16 "
10 50 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	4 19 p. m
10 20 "	Lv....Greensboro.... Ar	4 50 "
10 11 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	5 00 "
9 28 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	5 55 "
8 59 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	6 25 "
8 55 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	6 20 "
8 29 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	6 58 "
7 05 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	8 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 15 a. m.
6 12 "	Ar...... Maxton.. .. Lv	9 29 "
5 40 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 51 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 35 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 56

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar..... Ramseur .Lv	6 50 a m
4 20 "	Lv ..... Climax ... Lv	7 35 "
3 00 "	Lv ... Greensboro. . Ar	8 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 11 MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro...........................	9 15 a. m
Leave Stokesdale............................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison...............................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..............................	12 30 p.
Leave Stokesdale............................	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro...........................	3 40

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

my 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 18	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station.............	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C...............	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C...............	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.................	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C...............	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station..............	9.20 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C..................	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, Oct. 12
CROATAN,	Saturday, Oct. 19

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN.	Saturday, Oct. 12
ONEIDA,	Saturday, Oct. 19

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, Oct. 8
ONEIDA,	Tuesday, Oct. 15

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. oct 6 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Sun* says: Cotton fell twenty-seven to twenty-nine points and then rallied and closed barely steady at a net decline for the day of fifteen to eighteen points, with sales of 432,400 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-16d. on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales; futures advanced three points, but lost this and closed barely steady at a decline for the day of one-half to one point. New Orleans declined eighteen to twenty-seven points. March showing the greatest depression, but later on March recovered thirteen points of the early decline. Manchester was strong for yarns; cloths quiet. The Bombay weekly receipts were 10,000, against 10,000 in the same week last year; shipments to the Continent 30,000. Spot cotton in New York was quiet; 7,000 bales were sold for spinning; Mobile advanced ⅛c; Savannah 1-16c and Augusta partially 1-16c weaker. The port receipts were 85,523 against 24,816 this day last week and 88,919 last year. The New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 11,000 to 18,000 against 13,524 last Friday, 12,891 last year and 16,110 in 1893.

To day's features: The bureau report was bullish but it was not bullish enough to suit some of the bulls, although the condition was stated at 65.1, which is the lowest for any October since 1881, when it was 65. It showed a decrease within a month of 5.7 per cent., and it is 17.6 per cent. lower than that of a year ago. But it also stated that the condition in Texas had improved 2 per cent. during September, and there was a perfect avalanche of selling orders, which swept down upon the market with such a rush that prices were depressed nearly thirty points. The receipts were liberal, the Signal Service predicted warm weather, and little attention was paid to reports of a frost. New York, the South and Europe sold heavily, and a good many stop orders were caught on the decline. The Liverpool news was disappointing, although the market there was active. Cotton goods were advancing. New Orleans showed more strength than New York, a good spot business was done at New Orleans and Memphis, and in some Southern markets spot prices were higher. The top crop almost everywhere is a complete failure, and the yield of cotton generally has been shortened by the premature opening of bolls. On the big decline the buying power once more asserted itself, and a sharp rally took place. Local bulls and New Orleans operators sold heavily.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

December Wheat and May Corn Closed Lower—Oats Unchanged—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—After passing through a session marked by much irregularity and uncertainty, wheat closed weak at almost the inside, ⅝@¾c lower than yesterday. The principal activity was during the last hour when New York, having bought wheat around 60½c for December, wired that 28 loads had been sold for export. Without a moment's hesitation the local crowd rushed to buy and forced prices about ½c higher, New York supplying the demand on the bulge. Upon investigation it was ascertained that not more than six loads were sold for foreign shipment, the failure to confirm the first report resulting in the subsequent weakness. December wheat opened from 60¼@60½c, sold between 60⅝@60⅞ and 59⅞c, closing at 59⅞@60c, with the loss already stated. Cash wheat sold at steadier prices but closed weak with the futures.

Corn—The trade in corn was a repetition of yesterday, Tuesday and any day for a month. May corn opened at 28⅝@29c sold between 29 and 28⅜@28⅝c, closing at 28⅜c—¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ¼@1c per bushel lower.

Oats dragged during the entire session. Little change in prices took place. Cash oats were steady, only slight fractional changes from yesterday's quotations being noted.

Provisions—Whilst there was only a moderate business, there was nevertheless more disposition to sell than before. New product is pressing for sale and the cash demand is far from being what it should be under the circumstances. The choicest makes of lard are being delivered on contract, which is another bearish feature of the situation. At the close to-day January pork was 10c lower, January lard 5c lower and January ribs 2½@5c lower.

INDIANAPOLIS ELECTION.

Complete Returns—The Result Damaging to Gen. Harrison's Presidential Aspirations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The complete returns from Tuesday's election show that Taggart, Democrat, received a plurality over Trusler of 3,722 votes in a total of 31,250. Stuckemeyer, Democrat, for city clerk, has a plurality over Nixon, Republican, of 917, and Cox, Democrat, for police judge, defeats Stubbs, Republican, by 1,186. The six Democratic councilmen at large are elected by pluralities ranging from 1,150 to 1,200, and the Democrats elect 8 and the Republicans 7 members to the Council by wards.

It is claimed that, as a result of the election, Gen. Harrison will not be able to secure a solid delegation to the next National Republican Convention from Indiana. It is estimated by the Trusler people that nearly 1,500 friends of Gen. Harrison either staid at home or refused to vote for the head of the Republican ticket.

Trusler's friends declare it will be impossible for Harrison to secure any force in that city without a bitter struggle and Republican managers are distressed by the threatened disorganization of the party here. Democrats are already suggesting Taggart as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. With the prestige of his victory here, it is generally believed the Democrats will unite and push him forward for the Gubernatorial race.

Beaufort (N C) pilots report that all of the buoys on Beaufort bar are out of position.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Spirits turpentine firm; supply light at 28¼@28⅝c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 47½@1 53½.

CHARLESTON, October 10.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts 11 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20@1 25; receipts 50 barrels.

SAVANNAH, October 10.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c, with sales of 1,200 casks; receipts 1,044 casks. Rosin firm, with sales of about 3,500 barrels; receipts were 3,718 barrels. A, B and C $1 15, D $1 25, E $1 30, F $1 35, G $1 40, H $1 45, I $1 70, K $1 75, M $2 10, N $2 60, window glass 3 00, water white $2 25.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIGHT TO TAKE PLACE AT HOT SPRINGS.

But the Governor of Arkansas Intimates That He May Prevent It—And Some People Believe It Will be Pulled Off in Dallas.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, October 10.—Corbett resumed his training at an early hour this morning, all the members of his party having returned from Austin last night. It is their opinion that the county grand jury is seeking to find an indictment against Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Stuart, but they will not divulge the nature of the questions asked them. Corbett received word this morning that Hot Springs had been decided upon as the place for pulling off the fight. He stated that he is glad that the location of the fight has at last been definitely settled, as Fitzsimmons cannot escape meeting him. He says that the referee will be selected to-day. Corbett will continue his training here, and will not leave for Hot Springs until a day or two before the fight comes off.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Oct. 10.—Mayor W. W. Waters and City Attorney W. H. Martin, of Hot Springs, accompanied by E. H. Silven, architect of the amphitheatre in which will occur the pugilistic carnival here, and a delegation from Dallas arrived this morning. Whittington Park has been chosen as the site for the arena. The lumber now on cars at Dallas will be shipped here and several hundred men will be put to work day and night at once. The Hot Springs Railroad has begun the work of laying side trackage for the accommodation of several hundred passenger cars expected at the time of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill. Dan Stuart will arrive here the day after to-morrow. It is said Corbett will train in Hot Springs, beginning Saturday.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Little Rock, Ark., says that in an interview this morning, Gov. Clark said: "Neither Corbett nor Fitzsimmons has yet said, so far as I have heard, that the mill was to take place in this or any other State, and as they will evidently be the chief attraction in the coming exhibition, I prefer to wait until something more tangible than talk develops before I say just what I will do should the fight attempt to be settled in Arkansas. In other words, I will not cross the bridge until I get to it. The impression has gone out that Hot Springs has been selected as being the best place for an exhibition of the kind proposed, and by common rumor, the officers down there, including the mayor and city attorneys are anxious to secure the mill, but I hardly believe all I hear. One thing, however, I shall not need further authority than that on the statute books to prevent people from coming into the State for purposes that are prohibited by every State in the Union."

Attorney General Kinsworthy said this afternoon that he hoped the management of the mill had no serious intention of coming to Arkansas for the purpose of pulling it off, but that if they should, he would prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law.

The impression prevails throughout this community that the fight will take place at Hot Springs, independent of the popular feeling against the prize ring. Others, however, think that it will take place at Dallas, and preparations for the entertainment of the crowds are still going on at that place. They believe a ruse has been resorted to to stop opposition in Texas and that the fight managers intend to tie up Gov. Culberson's hands by an injunction at the last moment.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Conditions of Peace Agreed Upon by France and Madagascar—Horrible Tortures of Chinese, Charged With Outrages Upon Missionaries.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The *Tempe* says the conditions of peace agreed upon between the French expedition in Madagascar and the Hova Government provide that a rigorous French protectorate shall be maintained. Madagascar is not to be annexed by France, however, and the reign of the Queen is to be maintained. The Prime Minister, who is the husband of the Queen, is to be exiled. The Hova governmental organization is to be retained, but under terms ensuring exclusive French control.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a second letter from its correspondent in Kucheng, detailing the difficulties attending communication with Foo Chow and describing the trial of a prisoner implicated in the outrages upon missionaries. When the court is ready, the writer says, the accused man is brought in handcuffed. He is filthy in appearance and has the wild and ghastly look of a starved man which really he is. The prisoner opens the proceedings by swearing that he was nowhere near the scene of the massacre and then the torture begins. The man is first compelled to kneel with his bare knees upon a coil of chain. His head is dragged back and his pigtail is fastened to a rack high above his head. A pole is then thrust across his legs and two soldiers stand on each end of it, crushing the poor wretch's knees into the coil of chain.

The British Consul could not stand this method of extracting testimony, and insisted that it be stopped. This was done as far as the proceedings in the court room were concerned, but for an hour afterward the shrieks of tormented prisoners could be heard coming from an adjacent room, where the torture was continued.

When the magistrates wanted to hear the confession of a tortured man the prisoner was brought back into the court room. If he held back his confession, he was threatened with resumption of his torture. This was usually sufficient to cause the prisoner to tell all he knew rather than return to the torture chamber.

Besides the torture described the prisoners were beaten with bamboo sticks until their yells were most horrible to hear. One prisoner appeared in the court room unable to walk from the beating he had received and another was unable to kneel because his knees had been broken by the chain-links and his thighs had been lacerated by the strokes of the bamboo rods. In the midst of such misery cakes, fruits, tea and wine were served and partaken of by the native officials, who could not understand why the foreigners present pushed aside these delicacies and refused to touch them.

The correspondent declares that the Powers ought to demand justice without torture, reaching the mandarin as promptly as the man who works in the field. He says the whole business lies at the door of corrupt officials.

BERLIN, October 10.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Tageblatt* says that the Sultan has given orders that no resistance shall be offered to the British squadron if it essays to pass the Dardanelles.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSES OF BISHOPS AND DEPUTIES

As the General Missionary Board of the Church—Resolutions Adopted Denouncing the Outrages on Armenians and Asking the Church of England to Take Action in the Matter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 10.—Despite the fact that the Episcopal deputies have refused social invitations without number because they have upon the calendar business enough to keep them in session for a month to come, while the convention must terminate on the 21st or thereabouts, they were afraid of incurring the displeasure of the good people across the Mississippi, and so the transaction of business was dispensed with this afternoon and the visitors were driven about the saintly city by a committee of its citizens.

To make up for the lost time the House of Bishops and House of Deputies met jointly at 8.30 to-night as the General Missionary Board of the Church for the purpose of considering matters relating to missionaries in Alaska.

This morning's session of the House was unrelieved by any interesting developments save that the element which seeks to refer the revision of the constitution to a new commission received an inglorious backset at the very start by Dr. Morgan Dix refusing to recognize it as in order so long as the matter of revision is before the House. A somewhat significant vote was that refusing to strike out section 3, the "Primate" section, concerning which there was so much debate on yesterday, and a further salient point was the refusal of the House to concur in that clause of the revision which reduces the representation in the House of Deputies from four clergymen and four deputies to three of each. The Bishops also had sent down the same clause, but the deputies were not in favor of reduced representation, the Bishops and the commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

A communication was received from the colored Convention asking for the establishment of a school for the education of colored people. Referred.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops, asking for a conference on the matter of the new diocese in Northern Michigan. Another message transmitted the Armenian resolutions which were the outcome of the memorial of the clergy and laity of New York on the Armenian massacres. The message was as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Armenian Church, one of the most ancient communions of Christendom, is being subjected to a prosecution of peculiar atrocity, involving the wholesale slaughter of men and the violation of women; and, whereas, those who survive those terrible prosecutions are now perishing from disease, cold and hunger; and,

"WHEREAS, In the New Testament times, as St. Paul tells us, the churches of Christendom contributed to relieve the necessities, each of the other:

"*Resolved*, The House of Deputies concurring, that this Convention commends to all those whom it in any wise represents, and to all Christian people, the prompt and energetic employment of whatever measures may contribute to the succor of this afflicted people, and especially such contributions as may relieve their sore necessities.

"*Resolved*, The House of Deputies concurring, that the authorities of the Church of England be respectfully asked to take such action as will fitly commend the cause of the Armenian Church to the whole English speaking world."

The House adopted the resolution after a spirited debate, some delegates regarding it as unusual and remarkable, and others contending that it asked the English Church to take action, which belonged to the Government. The vote was 146 to 92.

In the House of Bishops this morning the Bishops of Long Island, Quincy and Maryland were designated a committee of conference concerning the creation of the diocese of Northern Michigan, there being some errors in the papers which must be removed.

PROMINENT HORSEMEN.

The Virginia and North Carolina Racing Circuit Formed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—There was an important meeting of prominent horsemen at the Exchange Hotel here this evening and the Virginia and North Carolina Racing Circuit was formed. Among those present were Messrs. Morgan Treat, of West Point; W. E. Carver, of Petersbug, Va.; M. H. White, of Hertford, N. C.; J. F. Wray, of Reidsville, N. C.; W. F. Black, of Raleigh, and A. G. Dangerfield, of Culpepper, Va.

A resolution providing for the name and object of the organization was adopted, and a committee consisting of Messrs. M. E. Doyle, of Lynchburg; J. F. Wray, of Reidsville, N. C.; Jno. Marriner, of Norfolk; W. J. Carter, of Richmond, and Col. F. W. Wickham, was appointed to correspond with the minor organizations in the two States, inviting them into the association. The forming of the organization marks a new era in horse-racing in North Carolina and Virginia.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Six Children Cremated in a Dwelling House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TWEED, ONT., October 10.—At Snyder station, thirty miles north of here, the dwelling house occupied by Thomas Lindsey and family was destroyed by fire and six of the occupants were cremated. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey and eleven children. Six of the children were burned to death. They were two young women, aged eighteen and twenty years; twin babies, aged about one and one-half years, and two others. Peter Laborge, his son and another young man who boarded with the Lindseys, and the other seven members of the family had narrow escapes.

NASHVILLE'S ELECTION.

McCarthy, A. P. A. Candidate, Elected Mayor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 10.—A majority of the good government ticket won at to-day's city election. The official count will not be known until to-morrow. The election did not pass off as quietly as usual but the disturbances were of a minor character and were occasioned by dissension over the State laws presumably governing municipal elections. The sheriff of Davidson county attempted to hold the election but the city officials did not permit it. The indications are that McCarthy, A. P. A. candidate, beat Guild for Mayor by a small majority.

The New England Cotton Manufacturing Association will hold their Autumn meeting in Atlanta October 24th and 25th. An excursion party of 200 will leave New York Tuesday, October 22d, and stop for half an hour at Charlotte, N. C.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilirating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Judge Bradley Orders the Discharge of Major Armes Placed Under Arrest by Gen. Schofield—Alleged Filibustering Expedition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Major G. A. Armes, a retired army officer, arrested some days ago on the order of Lieut. Gen. Schofield while he was acting Secretary of War, was discharged from custody this morning in Judge Bradley's court on the prisoner's application for his permanent discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court's opinion was read from a carefully prepared written copy and concluded with a vigorous denunciation of the order of Gen. Schofield. The quiet criticism of some army officers concerning the method of arrest was transformed by the court into severe strictures upon the commanding officer, whose "personal feeling" was held to be the only occasion for the arrest and confinement of Major Armes. From the order discharging Major Armes, Mr. J. N. Morrison, of the Judge Advocate General's staff, the attorney for the Secretary of War, gave notice of an appeal.

From Mr. Morrison's action in the matter it is inferred that the proceedings against Major Armes in court-martial will be held in abeyance, waiting further proceedings in the habeas corpus case. It had been stated, also, that in event the court found the action of Gen. Schofield to be illegal and unwarranted, Major Armes would enter suit for damages. But it cannot be stated now that this will be done.

Secretary Carlisle called on Attorney General Harmon this morning and handed him several telegrams received by him from collectors of customs and others regarding the movement of alleged filibustering parties along the Gulf coast. The two cabinet officers discussed the situation at some length. U. S. collectors of customs, U. S. marshals and U. S. district attorneys have already received all necessary instructions how to deal with intended filibustering expeditions. It was agreed that no proper means should be left undone to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws. What constitutes a violation, however, is not so easy to determine, nor what is an intended violation, but these matters are put in the hands of the U. S. District Attorneys to determine in their discretion. The fact that so far all proceedings have been thrown out of the United States Courts inclines the administration to be cautious and thus avoid the possibility of suits for damages. It is said that the Spanish agents along the Florida coast, in their zeal to secure information, seize upon rumors as facts and many of these alleged facts being forwarded to Federal officials have been found on investigation to be unfounded and incorrect. A telegram received at the Treasury Department from Capt. Brown, of the revenue cutter McLane, regarding alleged filibusters reported on Three Keys, Fla., reports concerning which were communicated to the authorities here by the Spanish Minister, indicates that the minister's informants were unduly alarmed. Capt. Brown says that there were seventy-nine Cubans without arms or ammunition on Three Keys, adjacent to Key West. He found that the steamer which carried them there had been dismantled, her water tanks were empty, she had no coal aboard and had been advertised for sale.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

Bureau Report—A Decline of Over Five Points Since the September Report.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The returns to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, for the month of October, makes cotton show a decline of 5.7 points from the September condition, which was 70.8, against 65.1 for the present month. There is general complaint from all the counties reporting of extensive damage from early rains, recent droughts and ravages by boll-worms and other insects. In South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi there is not one exception; in the remaining States very few. Top crop almost everywhere reported a failure, and the yield shortened by premature opening.

The per centages by States are as follows: Virginia, 78; North Carolina, 68; South Carolina, 64; Georgia, 72; Florida, 84; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 67; Louisiana, 64; Texas, 68; Arkansas, 73; Tennessee, 70; Missouri, 85.

PORTSMOUTH FIRE

Loss About $200,000—Body of a Drowned Man Recovered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 10.—The extensive fire at the wharf of the Seaboard Air Line last night destroyed property valued at about $200,000, on which there was an insurance of about $75,000.

W. W. Hall, who had been in the employ of the Old Dominion Steamship Company for about twenty-five years, was forced overboard by the heat and drowned. His body was recovered this morning, and showed the effects of the heat upon it.

Whether or not others were drowned in attempting to escape the flames by jumping overboard is not known, and will not be until the men are paid off to-morrow. The fire spread so rapidly that a number of men, mostly colored, were compelled to jump into the river.

The health authorities of Louisville and the State are alarmed at the prevalence of typhoid fever and diphtheria, which are raging as was never known before in Kentucky.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Get Well! Enjoy Life!

Don't Suffer with Rheumatism —Take Paine's Celery Compound.

The common sense of the people has long refused to believe that rheumatism and neuralgia were diseases hopeless of cure.

Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college, has confirmed their belief. There is an absolute specific for both of these diseases in Paine's celery compound. Thousands of men and women are every year entirely freed from these two torturing disorders by Paine's celery compound.

Neuralgia-pain affects first one part of the body and then another. Nature's restorer, sleep, is sought in vain, and life's ordinary duties become burdens too heavy to be borne. In this condition of sleeplessness Nature's call for rest must be regarded. If unheeded, serious consequences are likely to ensue. The nerves must be built up by a proper nerve food. There is nothing equal to Paine's celery compound.

The body is not a machine which simply wears out after a certain number of years, but a vital organism having the power of revivifying itself capable of being hard worked, but demanding frequent times of recuperation in sleep.

To quickly furnish a fresh and abundant supply of nutriment for every tissue of the body is the purpose for which Paine's celery compound was first prepared. This rapid production of fresh nervous energy and pure blood was the one endeavor of Prof. Edward E. Phelps' long study of the cause of nervous exhaustion.

The result of his life work was Paine's celery compound, that remarkable remedy that permanently and speedily cures disease. It is the greatest nerve regulator and blood purifier of this present century.

For men and women out of health, Paine's celery compound should be tried without fail. It has meant health in place of sickness in thousands of cases that seemed hopeless.

The fact that this is the season when rheumatism most painfully shows itself, makes the following communication from Mr. J. M. Tobias, of South Omaha, Neb., of special interest. Mr. Tobias writes:

"I suffered for years with rheumatism in the joints of my hands and arms, so that I could perform my work only with the greatest difficulty. I used all kinds of medicines without result. Finally I secured a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and it benefited me at once. Paine's celery compound certainly cures rheumatism!"

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Conventions and Editorial Associations—Philadelphians Entertained at a Barbecue.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., October 10.—Two national conventions and two State editorial associations enlivened things at the Exposition to-day. B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, presided over the Farmers' Congress in the auditorium this morning. Speeches were made by President Clayton, Secretary Stahl of Illinois, Mayor Porter King of Atlanta, G. M. Ryals of Savannah, and Prof. Hunnicutt of the University of Georgia.

Mrs. I. C. Manchester, of Rhode Island, read a paper at the National Council of Women. Her subject was, "The National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty," of which organization she is president. Ellen Battle Dietrick read a paper on divorce, and Mrs. Kinney Dave one on the Indian question.

The Virginia editorial party numbers one hundred. The Alabamians are one hundred and fifty strong and there are two hundred from Indiana. The Iowa Editorial Association will be here to-morrow, which is Alabama day.

The Philadelphians who came down with the Liberty Bell were entertained at a barbecue to-day. They will remain until Saturday night.

The weather to-day was cool and clear. The Gate City Guard will be the military escort of President Cleveland when he arrives October 23d.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Wanted—To sell a nearly new "Old Reliable Plater," W. P. Harrison's make. Will sell at sacrifice. Apply to this office. oct 11 1t*

Sweet Potatoes 15 cents per peck for best yams. Also Apples that are good as can be found on the market at 25 cents per peck. Onions, Irish Potatoes and a full line of Groceries. All at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

$12 a day to agents selling the Royal White Metal Plater or taking orders for plating. Trade-secrets, formulas, receipts, etc., furnished free. A good agent can make two to three thousand dollars per year with the Royal Plater. For terms, etc., address Gray & Co., Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. oct 8 tf

Photographs—The finest possible Photographs at low rates, $1.00 per dozen up. A fine line of Photo Frames from 15c up. U. C. Ellis, Photographer, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. oct 3 tf

Bicycle for sale cheap on easy payments. For information call at C. E. Gordon's Store, sep 21 tf

Electrical Bicycle Bells applied to Bicycles by Howard & King, No. 101 Front and Market streets. sep 21 tf

Beer on draught and any drink known to American or French Saloonists. Free lunch from eleven a. m. until one o'clock and from five to seven o'clock p. m., at A. P. Levy's French Cafe, Princess street. sep 5 tf

Frank McNeill, Attorney at Law. Office in the Smith building up-stairs, Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. Will practice in this, Richmond, Robeson and adjoining counties. aug 29 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. **W. J. TOOMER** Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans Made on Approved Security at Lowest Rates.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed.

	July 11, 1893.	July 11, 1894.	July 11, 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$15,958	$39,049	$40,113
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	4,140	None.	None
Banking House, &c.....	15,600	15,600	18,500
Deposits.....	323,000	470,000	510,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892. aug 11 tf

YOU CAN FIND

At Wilmington's Big Racket Store the Largest Stock of Carpets in the State. Our line of samples, 150 different styles, to select from. We have the measure taken of the room, and the carpet cut to fit and made for 5 cents a yard extra. Brussels at 48 and 65c; two ply, three-fourths wool, beautiful patterns, at 39c; better at 40, 50, 65 and 85c a yard. Marquets at 90, 99c, $1.20, $1.50 and $1.75. Hemp carpet at 12½, 15 and 18c, and matting at 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20 and 23c a yard. Carpet paper at 3 and 4c a yard. Carpet tacks 12 papers for 10c and 1c each. Staple tacks 3 boxes for 5c. We have 25 Wilson Heaters. They are the very best heaters made. The small size at $4.50; the medium size at $6.00; the parlor size at $9.00. They are very economical in fuel. Will save enough on the cost of your wood bill in three months to pay for one of them. We will have our opening of fine Millinery on Thursday and Friday, October 10 and 11. We have the largest and best stock of fine pattern hats we have ever been able to show. We cordially invite all ladies that feel interested in the styles of the Fall and Winter head wear to visit us and look—give our stock of Fine Hats and Trimmings a look. Remember we carry Dress Goods, Shoes, Cloaks, Clothing, men's and boy's Hats, Guns, Pocket-knives, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, and many other things we have not room to mention.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store, at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House. oct 6 tf

Mullets.

100 Barrels September Mullets,

Packed in 100 lb. Northern barrels.

FOR SALE LOW.

Write for quotations.

Large Stock of Tobacco and Cigars at Close Figures.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

sep 22 tf 12 Market St.

New Catch MULLETS.

Put Up in Nice New Packages.

Send in your orders.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

sep 6 D&W tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF SALE CONTAINED in a mortgage made by Washington Mosely to Hanover Building & Loan Association, duly registered in New Hanover county, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in Wilmington, on Thursday, 24th October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lot of Land in said city: Beginning at the intersection of the northern line of Bladen street, with the east line of Eighth street, runs thence north with the eastern line of Eighth street 66 feet, thence east parallel with Bladen street 33 feet, thence south parallel with Eighth street 66 feet to Bladen street; thence west with the northern line of Bladen street 33 feet to beginning.

oct 4 30t J. D. BELLAMY, Jr., Att'y for Mortgagee.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER,

Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr.,

vs.

Emanuel Haggett et al,

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUperior Court obtained in the above cause, the undersigned commissioner will expose for sale at the Court House door of New Hanover County, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at 12 o'clock m., on 9th day of November, 1895, the following described real estate situate in the city of Wilmington, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Campbell street 66 feet west of the western line of Sixth street, runs thence northwardly parallel with Sixth street 330 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Campbell street 66 feet, thence south parallel with Sixth street 330 feet to Campbell street, thence east 66 feet to the beginning, the same being parts of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Block No. 250, according to the official plan of the city of Wilmington, N. C.

oct 10 4 s GEO. H HOWELL, Commissioner.

House Warming

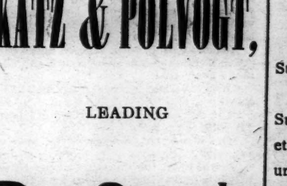
—OF—

WEEK

—AT—

Katz & Polvgt's,

No. 9 North Front St.



Johnny: Mamma, are you going to Katz & Polvogt's to-day?

Mamma: To be sure, my boy, this is their house warming week.

Johnny: Please take me with you, mamma, they are going to have music.

EVERYBODY SHOULD CALL THIS WEEK AND SEE THE LATE ARRIVALS IN

Fall and Winter Goods.

MUSIC

From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

LEADING

DryGoods

HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 6 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Daniel Hall and wife, Amanda, to the Hanover Building and Loan Association duly registered on the records of New Hanover County in Book No. 14, pages 4 3 65, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder at Public Auction, for cash, on Saturday, the 19th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the front door of the Court House, of the county of New Hanover, in the city of Wilmington, the following described property, to-wit: Beginning in the northern line of Wooster street, 41 feet west of the western line of Third street, runs thence west with said line of Wooster street 41½ feet; thence north parallel with Third street 66 feet, thence east parallel with Wooster street 41½ feet, thence south parallel with Third street 66 feet to the beginning, being part of lot 6, block 60.

Sept. 21 1895. JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee, sep 22 till oct 19

Bulbs Have Arrived.

Call and make your selections promptly, and succeed with your "Window Garden."

JAS. D. NUTT,

oct 6 tf The Druggist.

Mullets.

250 barrels MULLETS.
1000 rolls BAGGING.
4000 bundles TIES.
99 boxes CHEESE.
89 boxes CRACKERS and other goods.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122, 124 North Water St.,

oct 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Grand Opening

—OF—

MILLINERY,

FINE DRESS GOODS,

Novelties,

Wednesday Evening at 8 O'clock,

Johnson & Fore,

Importing Retailers,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

oct 6 tf

CLOTHING AT RETAIL

—AT—

Strictly Wholesale Prices

Means just what it says. We can afford to do it. Our great manufacturing facilities, our wholesale business, the small expense of our retail department notwithstanding the large volume of business put us in position to sell at close margins.

THE PRICES TELL THE STORY.

$7.50 all Wool Black Clay Dress Suits, Sack and Cutaway.

$5 and $6 splendid Dress Business Suits, neat patterns, Plaids, Checks, etc. Impossible to retail Clothiers, under $10.

$7.50 every possible pattern, easily worth $10 to $12.

$10—Such Suits as you are accustomed to paying $15 for.

$12 and $15 the highest pinacle of the Tailor's art Foreign and Domestic Worsteds.

Black and Blue Cheviots $5, $6, $7.50, $10, $12.

BOYS' SUITS $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50.

Save the Retailer's Profit.

A. DAVID & Co.,

Front and Princess Streets.

sep 29 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf